INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle.

REGD. NO. B. 1068

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

VOL. XXIV NO. 102 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1936 SIXTEEN PAGES

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Mahatma To Congress Cabinet's Rescue

Participates In Discussion & Averts Deadlock

PRESSMEN WARNED

Session May Be Concluded To-day

WARDHAGANJ: April 28.

It is understood that a deadlock has been existing in the Working Committee since last night. It has upset the calculations of the Committee, which expected to conclude its business to-day.

The exact details of the crisis are not available. The members are maintaining the strictest secrecy about the proceedings of the meeting. Pressmen have been warned not to come anywhere in the vicinity of the place where the meeting is being held.

HARMONY RESOLVED.

It is stated that Mahatma Gandhi, whose intervention was sought in the afternoon sitting of the Committee, has been successful in restoring harmony among the members after two and a half hours' active participation. There was marked contrast in the looks of the members when Gandhiji left the meeting.

The Working Committee will now be able to conclude its session by to-morrow noon.—United Press.

PROCEEDINGS NOT OPEN TO PRESS

(THRO' ASSOCIATED PRESS

WARDHAGANJ, April 28.

Congress Working Committee had two sittings to-day, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon.

The only absentee, besides Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, was Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Mahatma Gandhi, it is understood, attended the afternoon sitting. The Committee will reassemble to-morrow morning.

No statement was issued regarding the proceedings.

It transpires that there was hot discussion on several items. From the movements of the members of the Committee to and fro it was clear that difference of opinion regarding the formation of sub-committees for several kinds of programmes could not be easily made up and leaders were found going and coming to consult Mahatma Gandhi.

Ultimately Mahatma Gandhi was personally required to attend the meeting. The Working Committee is observing strict secrecy.

ADDRESSES TO JAWAHAR.

Wardha gave a grand reception to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru by going in thousands to receive him.

To-day the local Municipal Committee and the Congress Socialist party are presenting addresses to Panditji.-

TERRIBLE ORDEAL BY BOMBS!

ADDIS ABABA, April 28

British Ambulance has been asked to send lorries to evacuate large numbers of the Abyssinian wounded assembled at Debra Birhan on the Eastern road from Dessie.

Despite the terrible ordeal by bombs shells and poison gas Abyssinian troops returning from the North are displaying remarkable spirit. The men declared that they were returning because they were ordered back by the Government but were prepared to return and continue fighting.

TOWARDS CAPITAL

A cable from Rome states:

It is officially announced that the motorised column of 3,000 armoured cars and lorries from Dessie has advanced 140 kilometres down the motor road towards Addis Ababa and is now over halfway from Dessie.—Reuter.

Mrs. Ford Scratched

LONDON, April 28.

Mistress Ford was scratched from 1,000 Guineas at 13-05 hours yesterday.—Reuter.

JOINT ACTION AGAINST 'REDS'

Japan To Enter Into Semi-Military Pact With Hopei And Chahar

SHANGHAI, April 28.

Further tightening of the Japanese army's grip over North China is fore-shadowed in the semi-military pact between the Japanese and the Political Council of the automonous northern provinces of Hopei and Chahar.

The pact provides for joint action against Communists.

It is understood that the pact gives Japan the right to station troops at strategic points on railways and on the Western and Southern borders of the two Provinces.—Reuter.

PEER'S RIGHT TO BE TRIED BY HIS PEERS

Abolition Bill Passes Second Reading

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON: April 28.

The abolition of a Peer's right to be tried by his Peers, is the object of a Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Lord Sankey in the House of Lords.

Lord Sankey pointed out that, if a Lord stole a silver matchbox worth 50 shillings, it would be felony for which he was liable to be tried by 700 Lords, whereas if, in connection with companies, he swindled the public of hundreds of thousands, it would be misdemeanour for which he would be tried in a Criminal Court.

Lord Middleton opposing suggested that a Panel of Peers should try a Peer. He maintained that the public were too interested in football and film-stars to care whether this form of trial was abolished.

Lord Hailsham declared that we were all equal before the law. In the interests of the House it was far better that the anachronism was swept away.

The second reading was carried by 62 votes to 35.

SHOT DEAD IN PUBLIC STREET

(Special Cable)

BARCELONA, April 28.

A double assassination occurred in one of the principal streets of the City. Sr. Miquelbadia, ex-Chief of Police, and his bother were shot dead as they were leaving their residence. Sn. Miquelbadia was Chief of Police in 1934 and took a leading part in organisation of an unsuccessful revolt that year after which he escaped to France and returned to Barcelona after the Left Parties came to Power in February.

REGENCY COUNCIL FOR EGYPT

LONDON: April 28.

Prince Farouk, being underage, King Fuad's death necessitates the appointment of a Regency Council. The names of the Regency Council, which, it is understood, King Fuad approved in 1922, are contained in a sealed document only to be opened in the event of his death.

It is understood that, if one of the Regents mentioned in the document is unable to assume his duties, the Egyptian Cabinet will have the right to appoint some one in his place.—Reuter.

OIL FIND IN WEST SIBERIA

Tass Agency Reports Discovery In Kuznetsk Basin

(Special Cable)

MOSCOW, April 28.

Oil has been discovered for the first time in Kuznetsk basin, West Siberia, which is rich in coal ore, according to the Tass Agency.

U. S. TREASURY TO BORROW 50 MILLION DOLLARS

WASHINGTON, April 28.

In order to finance the Soldiers' Bonus Payments which Congress had carried against the President's veto, the Treasury will borrow 50-000,000 dols. weekly on short-term bonds until permanent arrangements for them can be made. This will increase the Treasury's weekly short-term borrowing to 100,000,000 at least until July 15th.

ALL ROUND SLUMP ON BOURSE

PARIS, April 27.

The success of the Communists in the French Elections has resulted in an all-round slump on the Bourse. The Bank of France shares particularly dropped 645 points.

HEAVY SELLING DRIVE IN WALL STREET

NEW YORK, April 27.

Losses touching six dollars were recorded in Wall Street following a heavy selling drive. The bearish complex of the market is attributed chiefly to the leftward trend of the French Elections, together with doubts in connection with the impending Company Tax Bill in Congress.—Reuter.

Angelia Scotts Wedding

LONDON, April 28

The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated at the wedding of Lady Angelia Montagu Douglas Scott, sister of the Duchess of Gloucester to Lieut.-Commander Peter Dawnay Stmarcarets, Westminster. The bride received many Royal wedding presents including a dressing table set from the Queen.—Reuter.

An exclusive picture of King Fuad of Egypt (centre) photographed with the Crown Prince of Ethiopia (left), to whom he paid a visit at his residence at Zamalek when the latter went to Cairo last time.

Subhas Bose & Foreign Propaganda

President Jawahar Clears Misapprehensions Based On False Presumptions

WARDHAGANJ, April 28.

Referring to the public statement made by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose prior to his arrest in which he had stated that the Working Committee had declined to vest him with representative capacity on behalf of the Congress for carrying on foreign work, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of a statement this evening, after the conclusion of the Working Committee meeting, asserts that no communication had been received from Mr. Bose on the subject. Thus the question of considering it by the Working Committee did not arise.

UNRELIABLE FORECASTS

Forecasts and comments made in the press on the presumption that the Committee would consider the subject were wholly unreliable. Pandit Nehru was astonished at reading in the press during the last month about matters which were not touched during the Committee's meetings. No letter from Mr. Bose was found in the Congress files and the Working Committee had not proceeded on the basis of press statements.

NO CLEAR REFERENCE

"I find no clear reference to the letter in any of Mr. Bose's statements," continues Pandit Nehru "it is possible that the misapprehensions in the mind of the public have arisen owing to some part of Mr. Subhas Bose's statement being construed to refer to a letter. It is also possible that the letter he sent was intercepted by the Government."

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

On the larger question of foreign propaganda I do not wish to say anything in this statement. I have long been in favour of our developing foreign contacts and a world outlook. But when we come to the manner of doing so, the subject is full of difficulty and under the present conditions in Europe and India I doubt if it is desirable or possible to have an official representatives of the Congress in foreign countries. This may come later.

WHAT HE DID

I imagine that well-known Congressmen can do good work in foreign countries even without special authorisation. Personally I would prefer to be such an independent Congressman when I go abroad than one whose words have to be weighed carefully lest they commit the Congress. Whenever, I spoke in Europe during my last stay, I prefaced my remarks by saying that I did not speak officially in the name of the Congress and could not commit it. I did so even after election as president of the Lucknow Congress.

It is our misfortune that Subhas Chandra Bose is cut off from us at present. If he was available I am sure that the misapprehension in the minds of some people would be removed."—A.P.

MADRAS CORPORATION AND SUBHAS BOSE

MADRAS, April 28.

At the meeting of the Council of the Madras Corporation tonight Mr. Damodaram Naidu, a Congress councillor, sought permission of the House to move the following as an urgent resolution:

"This Council enters its emphatic protest against the arrest and detention without trial of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose."

Eighteen councillors voted for permission being granted and seven against it, while seven remained neutral. As there was no three-fourths majority which is necessary, permission was not granted.—A.P.

King Fuad Dead

Council Of Regency To Be Appointed?

INTRIGUING SITUATION FACES EGYPT

CAIRO, April 28.

King Fuad died at 1 p m. The news of the death was communicated to the Premier by telephone during a cabinet meeting. The funeral takes place on Thursday. King Fuad will be buried in the Elrifai Mosque built by himself, at the foot of the Mokattam Hills facing the Nile Valley and Sahara.

"I am not going to die," declared King Fuad in the morning to his doctors.

This fighting spirit was typical of the resistance with which the King met his illness. During the last few hours the King never completely lost his consciousness. All Egypt was filled with admiration at the King's will-power.

During the morning the King instructed the doctors to read him newspapers, freely discussed the general situation and expressed the confidence that he would overcome the illness by sheer will-power.

Prince Farouk is returning to Egypt at the personal entreaty of the Queen, who desires the presence of the son during the crisis. The Premier proceeded to Koubbeh Palace to express the nation's sympathy to the Queen.-

FUAD AS KING OF EGYPT

With the death of King Fuad may be said to have ended the long tradition of autocratic rule of the Egyptian "Khedives." His death also may be said to have created an intriguing situation at a time when the country is passing through a delicate political phase in view of the negotiations that are now proceeding for an Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. Fuad leaves behind him his young son to succeed to the throne. But the Crown Prince is still a minor of 16 years of age. The question of Regency is bound to come to the fore-front and it is to be seen whether it will be the regency of a council of ministers responsible to the Egyptian Parliament or that of the Queen Mother, or yet a regency under British tutelage. If it is a regency of the second category there are great possibilities for the future. With the "United Front" dominated by the Wafds as the strongest popular force in the country, such a regency will lead the country on the onward path of progress and national prosperity. But Egypt has been the centre of many a diplomatic intrigue in the past and is not free from it to-day, especially in view of the grave Mediterranean situation and the Abyssinian crisis. Anyway, King Fuad's death has created an interesting situation for the world to watch and Egypt to guard itself against.

KING OF EGYPT.

Ahmed Fuad was Egypt's first "Constitutional King," but it was in spite of himself for his great ambition was to rule despotically like his father, the famous Khedive Ismail.

He wished to govern the country from the Palace and he had a strong dislike of Parliament, which he tried to get rid of as often as possible.

King Fuad was, however, an enlightened despot and an indefatigable worker. Many of the distinguished foreigners, who visited him at Abdin Palace, were surprised at his erudition. He spoke fluent French in a rasping voice and occasionally a little English, which he used on his State visit to England in 1927. His chief language was Turkish and he knew little Arabic, although it was the language of the 14,000,000 people over whom he ruled.

The King was a thick-set man of fair complexion, and a well waxed moustache surmounted a heavy jowl. He was the great-grandson of the famous Albanian, Mohamed Ali. Ahmed Fuad inherited much of his ability and learned wisdom from the failures of both of his great grandfather and father.

THE SCYLLA AND CHARYBDIS.

King Fuad worked night and day to increase the power of the throne, but he had to act with considerable circumspection and to steer clear of the charybdis of British power on one side and the Scylla of nationalism on the other.

When the British Government relinquished the British Protectorate by a uni-lateral Declaration in 1922 Egypt was declared "Independent," a new constitution was introduced the next year and King Fuad was made a "Constitutional Monarch." Elections were held for the first Parliament and King Fuad had to hold his hand and accept the Nationalist successes. The declaration of Egypt as an independent country did not prevent the stationing of the British Army of Occupation in Cairo, Alexandria and Ismailia.

On the other hand King Fuad had to cope with the national hero, the late Saad Zaghlul, and the Wafd Party, which championed Egyptian independence and freedom from autocracy.

King Fuad's hostility to the rising popular will under the heroic leadership of Saad Zaghlul and the steps he took on British inspiration forms a dark chapter in the history of that unfortunate country. The internment and persecution of Zaghlul Pasha and his Party raised a storm in the world, especially in the Eastern countries.

Ahmed Fuad, the youngest son of Ismail, was born at Giza Palace

(Continued on Page 7.)

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Qualified accountant with previous experience if possible. Salary from Rs. 50-65 Box No. 6027, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted temporarily a Shorthand-Typist. Only those having previous experience in a Solicitor's firm need apply. Apply Box No. 6024, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted B.A.B.T., S.T.C. teachers for Maths., Science, English, French, Persian on 75-5-100 for established school from June, Box 6021, "Bombay Chronicle".

(1) A Hindu M.B.B.S., Lady Doctor with practical knowledge of Gynaecology and obstetrics. (2) A Hindu qualified staff Nurse. Apply with minimum terms acceptable to the Secretary, Dayanand Mission Hospital, Rawalpindi. (3069).

Wanted an M.B.B.S. for the post of 2nd Medical Officer, Dharampur State, starting pay Rs. 100 plus Rs. 10 p.m. as house-rent, private practice not allowed. Apply stating age, nationality, previous experience, with copies of testimonials to the Chief Medical Officer, Dharampur State, (Dist. Surat). (3079).

Wanted a teacher with S.T.C., S.T.C.D., or B.T., qualification to work as Head Master or Head Mistress and two Matric Assistants, one knowing Drawing preferred, for a Middle School for Girls to be opened in Cambay in June next. Apply stating terms, age, etc., to the Hon. Secretary, Cambay Education Society, Cambay. (R6019).

M.T.B. College, Surat.—Applications with testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary expected are invited so as to reach the Principal before the 15th May, 1936, for the post of Professor of History and Economics to be appointed from the beginning of the next term. (3025)

Wanted—Experienced, honest Agriculturist not afraid of hard work and capable of controlling labour, to independently manage small farm of about 50 acres. Must have sufficient mechanical knowledge to maintain small pumping sets in good order. Must guarantee successful working of farm. Moderate salary and share in profits at present but good future prospects to deserving man. Apply mentioning remuneration expected and experience, to T. P. Boyce & Co., Belgaum. (6026).

12. TO BE LET.

Airy and Well-ventilated blocks and rooms for Hindoos in Irani Building No. 20L, Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum. Inquire 2nd Floor. Pai Brothers or Irani, New India Assurance Co., Fort. (6037).

12. TO BE LET.

Tardeo: Meher Mansion, Wadia Street, First floor of independent bungalow to let: 3 rooms Rs. 50|-; also Single rooms in main building, Rs. 15|-. Apply on premises or 'Phone 20669. (6038).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Airy well lighted rooms in Cassam Mahomed Mitha newly oil painted buildings, independent water and electric supplies for respectable families only. Rent Rs. 8 to 30 at Lower Parel, near B. B. Rly. Station. (5946).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let. One flat on ground floor, "Bombay View", 5 Kitridge Road, Colaba. Apply Premjee Nagardas, 84, Bazar Gate Street, Fort. (6041).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Funds up to Rs. 5 lacs available on reasonable mortgage terms on immovable City Properties. Please apply with details Hindustan Housing Co., Ltd., 395, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. No brokers. (5983).

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

Jhabordi—a beautiful Villa facing sea, 4 big rooms, verandahs, marble tiled bathrooms, fully furnished, with outhouses, well, fruit and flower garden, electric installation, going cheap. Apply Box No. 6014, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents to secure orders for attractive calendars on easy terms no security required. National Calendar Mfg., Co 311 Maranoshi Ghose 2nd Lane, Calcutta. (6035)

Wanted—A highly respectable and influential Chief Agent for Bombay and West Coast. Commission liberal. Apply immediately:—The Federal India Assurance Co., Ltd., Delhi. (5994).

Agencies for "Nip" Petrol (Ready Delivery) Kerosene & Diesel Oils are granted for different parts of India. Apply International Oil Co., Ltd., Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay. (5883)

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

93. SPECIALISTS.

Rajavaid, 37 years' standing specialised in Asthma cures, any chronic with Malabar specific. Box No. 6031, "Bombay Chronicle".

136. SILK-COTTON-WOOL.

Silk Poplin.—Very decent, soft and durable. A gift for shirts and other garments. Best for the price Size 18 yds. by 27". Price Rs. 4-8. And Extra superfine quality size 12 yds. 27". Price Rs. 4-14 per piece. Post free. Money refunded if unapproved. The Textile Co. of India, Ludhiana, A-105. (6034)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale.—An uptodate Dry-Cleaning Concern, having the most modern English Dry-Cleaning Plant—well-established in Bombay, holding a good clientele. Most lucrative business for a small investor. Apply Box No. 6030, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipts No. 35294 in respect of 5 Ordinary shares and No. 35764 in respect of 2 Ordinary shares Nos. 446801/805 and 472435/36 standing in the name of Mr. Dhanjishaw Hormusji Mistry, have been LOST, MISLAID or DESTROYED. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered Office, Electric House, post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate Temporary Receipts will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated. 27th April, 1936.
(Sd.) DHANJISHAW HORMUSJI MISTRY.
3080.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

FIRE BRIGADE DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the post of STATION OFFICER in the Bombay Fire Brigade in the grade of Rs. 200-10-300 with free quarters. Applicants should be under 30 years of age, and should be well-educated and of good physique, and be able to pass a test in Fire Brigade work. The selected candidate will be governed by the Municipal Leave and Pension Rules and will be on probation for a period of one year.

2. Applications stating age, qualifications, etc., accompanied by copies of certificates should be addressed to the Chief Officer, Bombay Fire Brigade, Byculla, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than the 14th May, 1936. Applicants called for interview will have to bear their own travelling expenses.

I. H. TAUNTON.
Municipal Commissioner.
Bombay, 28th April, 1936.
3081.

GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Public Notices.

LOST OR MISLAID.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Share Certificate of the Western India Tanneries for 66 fully paid up shares standing in the name of LAXUMAN VENKOOJI, bearing numbers 102335 to 102400 has been MISPLACED or LOST.

In respect of the above 66 shares, if any person has any claim whatsoever may notify the same to the Managing Agent at the Registered Office at 2A Dharavi Road, Dharavi, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof or in default a duplicate share Certificate will be issued to the undersigned share holder of the Company.

LAXUMAN VENKOOJI.
3032.

NOTICE AS TO LOST POLICY.

Policy No. 34961 in National Insurance Company, Ltd., on the life of Mr. A. Madhava Rao, High Court Vakil, Raichur having been lost notice is hereby given that failing any objection to reach the company within one month of this date from any interested party with production of the policy the company will proceed in matters pending concerning the Policy.

R. G. DAS & CO.,
Managers,
National Insurance Company Ltd.
7, Council House St., Calcutta.
6039

Legal Notices.

Re: HAJI MOOSA & CO.

CREDITORS of HAJI MOOSA & CO. (late of Chakla Street, Bombay, Hosiery Merchants), who have not already proved their claims, are required to prove them within one month before the Trustees of the Composition of the said firm at the shop of M. Oomer Haroon, Chakla Street, Bombay. The final dividend will be distributed after one month from the date hereof and no claim preferred after the end of one month will be admitted. Dividends already distributed will not be disturbed in any event.

Dated the 22nd day of April, 1936.
JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI and DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Trustees of the Composition Deed of Haji Moosa & Co.
3034.

PLAZA
To-night 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
DOUBLE PROGRAMME
BUCK JONES
in the thrilling drama
"BORDER BRIGANDS"
and another action drama
"STOWAWAY"
Universal Specials

15 FIFTEENTH Gracious Week
THEY TALK ABOUT IT IN SUPERLATIVES!
NEW THEATRES' HIT
OF:—
—:1936!
DHOOP-CHHAON
or "BHAGYA CHAKRA."
Starring UMASHASHI, K. C. DEY, P. SANYAL, NAWAB.
Also Showing GLORIOUS SCENES of LUCKNOW CONGRESS with MOTINAGAR'S Exhibition and inspiring Scenes of Leaders like PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU & MAHATMA GANDHI.
Don't MISS this CONGRESS Topical.
MINERVA
TALKIES: LAMINGTON RD.
Time:—5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 2-30 P.M.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT 1ST BHOIWADA, BHULESHWAR.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Sheth Chunilal Durlabhji who has been authorised by the Succession Certificate issued by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 12th day of March 1936 to recover the Mortgage debt comprised in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 16th day of August 1920 and on account and at the risk of Walji Mulji and Jivan Ramchandra and the Baragam Bhoye Caste of Bombay by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee in the said Indenture of Mortgage, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property on Thursday the 30th day of April 1936 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece of land described in the Indenture of Mortgage as of Perpetual Fazandari Tenure and in the Records of the Collector as of Pension and Tax Tenure at 1st Bhoiwada Bhuleshwar stated in aforesaid Indenture of Mortgage to contain by admeasurement 94 Square Yards or thereabouts and in the Records of the Collector of Bombay to be 71 Square Yards and registered under New Survey No. 1/572 (part) and Collector's New No. A/3/2265 with the messuage, and assessed under C Ward No. 5319, Street No. 100-102 and bearing Cadastral Survey, No. 2390 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded on the East by the property of Shivnarayan Nemani, on the West by the property of Jaganath Ichharam, on the North by Sweeper's passage and beyond that by Jain Temple and on the South by the 1st Bhoiwada Street.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale Please apply to Messrs. Manchershaw B. Chothia & Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office at No. 20, Hammam Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE TO-DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW GERMAN WATCHES.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, 29th Inst., at their Show Rooms at No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of the Concerned Office:—

One big lot German Madorina make wall clocks, Broad West Time pieces, Swiss wrist and pocket watches.

Terms:—25 per cent deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP MATERIAL AND TEAKWOOD LYING AT HAJI BUNDER DEPOT, G. I. P. RLY., BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Rly., (Bombay), sell by Public Auction at Railway's Depot at Haji Bunder on FRIDAY the 1st day of May 1936 at 10 A.M. (S.T.) Scrap Material of G. I. P. Railway including:—

Springs, engine fittings, bolts, draw bars, engine frame plates and boiler pieces, engine tanks, wagon body plates, wagon under frames, cast steel, couplings screw, gas holders, cast iron, buffer plungers, brake blocks, fire bars, steel tyres, wheels centre, skeleton wheels, axles crank, steel tubes, cuttings & punchings, iron & steel rails, iron jaws, tramway rails, tramway tip wagons, tongue rails, C. I. Chairs pots, castings, bolts & nuts, spikes screw, tie bars, fish plates, keys coiled, steel sleepers, Wooden sleepers, C. G. Iron sheets, shell loco and non loco boilers, wagon bodies with underframes, Pulleys, teakwood, etc.

Terms:—10 per cent Deposit.
GANDHI & CO.

By Public Demand
NEXT FRIDAY
One more chance to see and hear
CHINESE SONGS!
DANCES!
Bewitching beauties from Shanghai
CHIANG-WEI-NON-STOP REVUE
and
Prof. LIAN TIAN'S
Wonderful magic marvels
NEXT FRIDAY at
ALFRED Talkies
Ripon Theatre
Playhouse—Corner Grant Road.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

Offers are invited for the purchase of the right, title and interest of the Insolvent Purshottam Jeewandas and of the first Mortgagee Lukhmidas Chanda Ramji and of the Second Mortgagees Kanji Karsondas and Ratansey Karsondas in the following immovable property at Dadar.

The offers should be in the prescribed form, which with the particulars and conditions of sale may be had from the undersigned at their office at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The offers should be enclosed in sealed covers marked "Dadar Property," and delivered to the undersigned on or before 12 noon on Saturday the 2nd May 1936, and should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000.

The applicants or their authorised agents should attend at 12-30 p.m. on Monday the 4th day of May 1936, at the office of the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Purshottam Jeewandas Insolvent (hereinafter called the Vendor) at High Court Buildings, Fort, Bombay, when the sealed covers will be opened and the highest offer so received will be announced. The Vendor reserves to himself the right to refuse to accept the highest offer without assigning any reason whatsoever. If the highest offer so received is accepted by the Vendor the contract of sale shall be deemed to be concluded. The Purchaser shall immediately thereupon sign the agreement for sale in the prescribed form and pay the earnest money in accordance with the said Conditions of Sale.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—ALL THOSE two pieces or parcels of land (now formed together into one) of Foras freehold tenure formerly containing by admeasurement 3557 square yards or thereabouts but now admeasuring 3309 square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 592, 554 and 556 New No. B 13056 and A/13431 and New Survey Nos. 2/2020 and 2a/2021 and Cadastral Survey No. 71 of Dadar Naigam Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward Nos. 783, 784, 786 and 789 and Street Nos. 143, 144, 146 and 149 and all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern Side of Dadar Road, at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Laljee Maharaj, on or towards the West by Dadar Road aforesaid, on or towards the North partly by the property of Dharamsey Purshottam and partly by the property of Madhavdas Gocu'das Lladhar and on or towards the South partly by the property hereinafter secondly described and partly by the property of Muljeebhoy Nursey.

SECONDLY:—ALL THAT piece or parcel of land of Foras Freehold tenure containing by admeasurement 1479 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 554, 556 New No. 1A/13430 and New Survey No. 3/2021 and Cadastral Survey No. 71 of Dadar Naigam Division and which premises are situate at Dadar Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded as follows on or towards the East by Municipal ground, on or towards the West by the property of Muljeebhoy, Nursey and beyond that by Dadar Road, on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described and on or towards the South by the property of Vishvanath Govind Ranade.

NOTE:—The said land, hereditaments and premises firstly and secondly hereinabove described are shown in the Cadastral Survey Register for the Town and Island of Bombay to admeasure 4712 square yards (collectively) and bear New Survey No. 3/2021, Collector's New No. 1a/13430 cess redeemed vide R.R. No. 53 dated 15-6-1921 New Survey No. 2A/-2021, Collector's New No. a/13431 cess redeemed vide R.R. No. 11 dated 4-5-1914, New Survey No. 2/2020 Collector's New No. B/13056 cess redeemed vide R.R. No. 52 dated 15-6-1921, and New Survey No. 5/2020 Collector's New No. B/-13054 cess redeemed vide R.R. No. 75 dated 23rd October 1913 respectively and Cadastral Survey No. 71 of Dadar, Naigam Division.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

YOGIC PHYSICAL CULTURE FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

The Kaivalyadhama Health Centre is opening special classes in 'Yogic Physical Culture' during the ensuing summer holidays for the benefit of students studying in high school. These classes will start on 1st May and close on 3rd June, working hours being from 4-30 to 6 p.m. every day, except on Sunday which will be observed as a weekly holiday. Each student will choose according to his convenience a period of half an hour for his exercises during the working time, and be present punctually and regularly at that hour.

The course of Physical Culture to be taught in these classes will consist of cultural Yogic exercises of great prophylactic value. These exercises have been introduced by the U. P. Government in their schools and their utility has been recognized by the Government of Bombay. They can be practised both individually as well as 'en masse.' Yogic exercises in mass movement not only regulate different functions of human organism and give tone to the skeletal and deeper muscles of the body, but they also develop a sense of discipline in the students.

TUITION FEE.

Ordinarily tuition fee for such a course at the Kaivalyadhama Health Centre is Rs. 3 for the first month and Rs. 2-8 for every subsequent month. As a special case, however, a fee of Re. 1 only will be charged for these classes of five weeks.

Admission to these classes will be open from 29th May current. Students seeking admission will be examined by the Medical Officer of the Health Centre, and only those that will be found fit for undergoing the Course, will be granted admission. Hours of medical examination will be from 7 to 8 in the morning except on Sunday.

Classes will be conducted by experienced demonstrators who are specially trained in Yogic culture. Swami Kuvalayananda will personally supervise the class work and the Medical Officer of the Health Centre will look to the health of the students from time to time. Special classes will be held for girls.

The Building of the Health Centre is ideally situated and equipped for physical exercise. It stands on the Back Bay between the Government Central Press and the Catholic Gymkhana directly facing the sea. Students will be given exercises in the open.

The opening ceremony of the Health Centre Building will be performed by the Rana Saheb of Porbunder on April 30.

PALAIR PROJECT PROGRESS

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (Dn.) April 25.

The Palair project was completed in 1339 Fasli and no original work connected with it was done in 1342 F. The total area of land irrigated to the end of 1342 F. was 11,400 acres against the forecast of 19,650 acres, observes Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, F. C. H. Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, in the latest report issued for the year 1342 F. on the working of the Hyderabad State Irrigation Department.

The report says that the total expenditure incurred on irrigation was Rs. 41.36 lakhs (Rs. 23.63 lakhs on capital works and Rs. 17.73 lakhs on ordinary irrigation). Out of the capital expenditure Rs. 15.09 lakhs were spent on the Nizam Sagar Project, Rs. 3.37 lakhs on the maintenance of capital works, Rs. 2,51 lakhs on the project survey of the Krisnna, the Thungabhandra and the Jaldrug, and the balance on the Palair and the Wyra projects. Some of the protective works for the Reservoir of the Nizamsagar as well as a total length of 265 miles of distributaries with sub-distributaries and 137 miles of field channels to irrigate a net area of 84,292 acres of land were completed by the end of 1342 F. All the original works of the Wyra project had been completed and much attention was paid to the field distributaries and development of irrigation. The total expenditure on it in 1342 Fasli was Rs. 41.387. The Palair project was completed in 1339 F., but in 1342 F. Rs. 2.925 were spent on the reconstruction of 10 sluices along the main canal. Besides, detailed surveys of the canal on the left bank of the Bhima River were completed during the year.

SURVEYS HELD

The aggregate expenditure on the ordinary irrigation amounted to Rs. 17.73 lakhs—Rs. 14.51 were spent on works and the balance on maintenance. Three out of 16 important works estimated at between Rs. 75,180 and Rs. 15,320 were completed. The Tank Restoration Survey Parties investigated an area of 962 square miles, surveyed 157 tanks, 19 roads and several other major works.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Mainly About Motion Pictures

Kumari Usha in "Pujarini" New Theatres' forthcoming release.

MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY ANSWERS

"Serious Misstatements!"

The Hon. Secretary of the Motion Picture Society writes:—

"We shall be obliged if you will kindly give publicity to this letter as you have done to the article published in the "Filmindia" in its April issue, and reproduced by you in your paper of the 15th instant.

The article in the "Filmindia" addressed to the Motion Picture Society (which was reproduced in *The Bombay Chronicle* of the 15th instant, was passed on to the raw film representatives in Bombay by the Joint Honorary Secretary of the Society asking for their comments or answers to the points raised them in that article. We have now the answer collectively made by Messrs. Agfa Photo Co., Messrs. Gorio Ltd., Messrs. Kodak Ltd., and Messrs. Mangalbhoy & Co., all in Bombay. These firms say in that letter that the "article contains srious mis-statements. The prices of cinefilm raw stock were reduced when preferential duty rate was introduced and further on at the instigation of your Society the main raw stock manufacturers gave at that time a written undertaking to the Government that any future tariff reductions would be passed on in full to the producer." The companies mentioned have sent us for perusal the copy of their joint letter dated the 2nd March 1933 addressed to the Hon'bles Sir George Schuster, Sir Joseph Bhore and Sir Frank Noyce, where it is said:

FILM MANUFACTURERS' ASSURANCE.

"We would express our complete acceptance of the principle that any reduction in landed cost brought about by reduction or abolition of duty must be reflected in reduced prices to purchasers of raw stock and we have already demonstrated this acceptance by the reduction of approximately 9 per cent. in prices of raw stock in India brought into operation on the 1st of February, 1933. As a result of the Ottawa Agreement the duty levied on raw cinema films as from 1st January 1933 has been 15 per cent. on film of United Kingdom and 25 per cent. from other sources. The duty levied previous to January 1, 1933 was 25 per cent. irrespective of country of origin.

"The saving in landed cost of raw stock brought about by a reduction in duty from 25 per cent. to 15 per cent. and by effecting a 9 per cent. reduction in prices on 1st of February 1933 the film distributed by V. G. Motwane irrespective of origin is therefore now sold at a price calculated on payment of not more than 15 per cent duty.

"In the event of duty being abolished on unexposed cinema film, the undersigned manufacturers give you their assurance that a reduction in prices of raw stock will be brought into effect, passing on to the cinema producer a reduction in prices consisting of the portion of landed cost represented by duty. At present prices include only an allowance of 15 per cent. duty, the removal of this would represent a 13 per cent. reduction in landed cost effected by the difference between the lower duty and 15 per cent. would also be passed on to the cinema producer."

FRANKLIN GRANVILLE PRODUCTIONS AT BOMBAY

The whole units arrived at Bombay by mator, last week and it is reported that they have faithfully recorded the scenes in connection with the departure of Lord and Lady Willingdon and the arrival of the new Viceroy and the Vicerene. They will soon set out for their first locale, to shoot scenes of wild life.

"RAJPUT RAMNI"

At The Krishna

Prabhat's "Rajput Ramni" is now running in the second week at the Krishna Talkies.

The picture depicts beautifully the golden period from Rajput history. It would make every Indian feel proud, for the valour, heroism and patriotism of the Rajputs.

The story is gripping from the very beginning to the end. The interest is sustained all throughout.

As for characterisation, Nalini Tarkhud, as a Rajput girl gives a beautiful portrayal of her character. Her actions are convincing and forceful. Miss Shanta Apte, dances in to the hearts of the audience, through her sporting and care-free character of a Rajput maid. Her singing is enchanting. Nanasaheb Phatak, in the role of an obstinate Rajput chieftain, displays remarkably well all the qualities necessary for the character.

The songs of Shanta Apte and others vibrate in our minds for a long time after the picture is seen.

The direction of the picture is very skillful.

Shrimati Nalini Turkhad in "Rajput Ramni" at the Krishna.

"Dhoop Chhaon" is still unchecked in popularity at Minerva where it has entered the fifteenth week of its career.

Question Of The Week

Is The Radio Meant To Broadcast Advertisement For Irresponsible Opinion on Indian Films?

PRABHAT PICTURES

AMAR JYOTI (Immortal Flame):—The new picture that is being directed by Mr. V. Shantaram is well-nigh complete. It has been named "Amar Jyoti" or "Immortal Flame." From the rush-prints it seems that the photographic angles, lighting and recording of this picture will be quite new. It tackles a social problem, which, at present, is being greatly discussed in India. As regards the story, it is treated powerfully and it comes from the pen of Mr. K. Narayan Kale.

"RAJPUT RAMANI":— Rajput Ramani directed by Mr. K. B. Dhaibar, has smashed all previous records at Lahore and in Northern India and it is winning increasing popularity wherever it is released. Nalini Tarkhud, Shanta Apte and Nana Saheb Phatak, all of them are at their best in this picture. Rajput Ramani has been released in Bombay.

"TUKARAM":—Rehearsals are progressing. Mr. Damle and Mr. Fattelal are busy with preparations for the shooting of "Tukaram," which will be started very shortly. Mr. Vishnupant Pagnis, a famous stage actor is to play the role of "Tukaram."

"Eknath's" son in "Dharmatma" (Marathi) now being shown at Kohinoor.

SABITA DEVI IN SAGAR'S "FORBIDDEN BRIDE"

Next Saturday At Roxy

The Roxy Talkies will release Sagar Movietone's smartly different drama of "Forbidden Bride" stirring inimitable Sabita Devi, Motilal, Azurie, Bhudo Advani—a picture brilliantly directed by Sjt. K. P. Ghosh of Calcutta. "Forbidden Bride" is a tale of love and revenge lying bare the soul of a Rajput youth who in order to win his heart's desire—the Princess comes into a terrible conflict with the fiendish Minister. Soul-stirring situations then begin to develop leading the drama into a powerful climax.

Sabita Devi gives a powerful performance and her lovely music is charming. Motilal is also justifies his role supported by talented dancer Azurie, comedian Bhudo Advani. See this thrilling drama at Roxy Talkies next Saturday.

LADIES' SHOW

Prakash Picture's powerful Gujarati picture "Snehlata" is now running seventh week at Roxy. By special requests from ladies of Bombay and suburbs, there will be a special ladies show at 1-30 p.m. to-morrow.

"DHOOP-CHHAON"

15th Week Together With Congress Topical

Even the foreigners who rarely visit our Indian movies were charmed when they dropped to see New Theatre's epic creation "Dhoop-Chhaon" now running for the 15th week at Minerva Talkies, Lamington Road. When these foreigners came out after the show, they began discussing the technique of the picture, and to our utter surprise we found that they were comparing "Dhoop-Chhaon" with the best of American pictures. Yes! . . this is no exaggeration. Director Nitin Bose's way of establishment of the characters is powerful and brilliant. It has stars like Kumari Umashashi, Bhindsinger, K. C. Dey, P. Sanyal, Nawab, Bhadoori.

Together with "Dhoop-Chhaon" Minerva Talkies also show the topical of Congress' Session held at Lucknow. There is all the glory, pagentry and pomp of Motinagar, huge procession, Swadeshi Exhibition: If you want to see Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, and Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, don't fail to see this Congress topical at Minerva.

MADAM FASHION

At The Imperial

Sangeet movietone raises the curtain from our modern society and we see a startling picture. The harmony of life is not the aim there—it is to the mad run of life that we all tune our souls, with the result that we are craving for more fun, more merriment. A dance under the stars of electric lamps, a picnic party on the board of a ship, and a lot of bustle is the breath of to-day and still we say that we had a lovely time.

This attitude is very well depicted in "Madam Fashion", It deals with the society in straightway manner. It tells you the plain truths. It does not shudder to tell you that you are going to the roads where you will find everything except happiness. Shiladevi, the heroine of this photoplay gives message that will open the eyes — progressive thoughts are always welcome but we should not name "Fashion" as a progressive thought.

The role of Shiladevi is played very ably by Jaddanbai. For the first time in the Indian screen history a woman directs a picture and Jaddanbai does it neatly. She is the story writer, music director and all that only for this venture, people should be sympathetic towards her efforts. In the supporting cast you will find Baby Rani, A. Hussain, Ansari and others. A feast of music is spread here. Jaddanbai the queen of music who enchanted the public in "Talashe Hakka" sings delightful songs. Her songs have been acclaimed as a charming hit.

Mr. M. I. Dharmsee has recorded the whole picture delicately and the beauty of Jaddanbai's voice is presented very well.

"Madam Fashion" is already in the air—it is running at the Imperial Cinema.

"DHARMATMA"

At Kohinoor

Those who have not seen Prabhat's "Dharmatma" as yet, have the final opportunity of seeing the picture at the Kohinoor Talkies, at Dadar, where the picture is being shown for the 4th week.

The picture besides being interesting is of great social importance. The true life of Harijans has been depicted successfully.

The high quality of the music of this picture is noticeable. The themes are selected to suit the mood and atmosphere of the story.

NEWS FROM THE EAST INDIA FILM

Dancing Sequences

"SONEHRA SANSAR" Director Devaki Bose and his team are still working in the 'sum' shooting scenes, daily at night, from various angles and in various places. Miss Azurie as the 'street-dancer' and Ranjit Roy as her wandering consort, had a trying time, last week, completing the first dancing sequel, in the neighbourhood of the 'bustee'. Duet songs and dances, conceived on an altogether new lines, have been cleverly administered in "Sonehra Sansar" and we are told, there are plenty of side-issues of similar interest in this picture.

While Mr. K. C. De is conducting the orchestra, Messrs. Nigam and Sailen Bose are carefully looking after the Sound and Photography respectively.

"Baghi Sepahi" or "Rebel Soldier"

In another vast set, showing the queen's chamber in a picturesque atmosphere, Director Kedar's ambitious production "Baghi Sepahi" or "Rebel Soldier" is making excellent progress.

While Indubala and Hassandin, the inimitable pair, provided the fun in the last set, the Queen's chamber opens with an altogeher new subject, offering the touch of 'romance' in their first love-scene, between Prince Purvez, the king's step-brother and Shamsa, the young and pretty wife of King Tawar. Mazhar Khan the notable character actor is interpreting the difficult role of the prince while the wife's role is being played by Miss Lalita, a popular figure of the Indian filmdom.

LAILA-MAJNU: Director Spenta in another set has made excellent progress. This musical extravaganza is sure to thrill the hearts of all lovers of art and music, particularly the Iranians. Nearly half the portions have been already shot.

SHALINI CINETONE'S INDIAN SHYLOCK

Durgabai Khote Leads

Shalini Cinetone has recently fixed the agency for the Northern India Circuit with Lala Alopipershad Gupta of India Talkie Distributors, Delhi, and the two premier productions "Usha" and "Aseer-i-Havis" will be soon released.

The most expensive set of the street was exposed in the last week and Pandit Shivkumar is busy in the editing room. The picture is bristling with war scenes taken on the hilly background of Zamanagarh. Mr. Gajanan Jagirdar has done creditably in the immortal role of the old Sheikh and is ably supported by Usha, Ameena, Danve, Dudhale, Hindoo and others.

A STIRRING THEME IN MARATHI.

Mr. Baburao Painter is busy shooting the indoors of the New Marathi picture "Indian Shylock" known as "Savkari Pash." The picture is sure to attract both the masses and classes due to the powerful theme behind the same.

SETTINGS IN "PRATIBHA."

Huge sets are being erected in the New Sound Proof Studio. Mrs. Durgabai Khote is featuring this picture, supported by an able cast.

HOORE SAMANDER

At The Super

Vishnu Cinetone's attraction is coming at the Super Talkies.

The management of Messrs. Super Talkies have arranged to show Vishnu's abovenamed classic picture from the coming Friday. On the Thursday last those who have seen the picture at the preview, felt satisfied at such mass appealing picture, blended with fine comic punches, wonderful, magical situations and heart-thrilling stunts, etc.

It is needless to say that this picture has, therefore, achieved a remarkable success at many big centres, where it was exhibited on the Idd occasion, viz: Ahmedabad, Lahore, Calcutta, Delhi, etc., for continuous weeks with the boards of house full at the gates of its respective Talkie Houses.

It is to run in Bombay at the Super Talkies from the first proximo.

"GARIB-PARVAR"

Ajanta's—"The Mill" To Be Released With New Title

A picture for which long and hot controversy was started amongst Indian censors and Indian press. Ajanta Cinetone's problem story—"The Mill"—with its new title "Garib-Parvar" or Daya-ki-Devi" will be released from 9th May at West End Talkies

This problem picture dealing with capitalist crisis written by noted Hindi novelist Sjt. Premchand and directed by Sjt. Bhavanani has a powerful cast. Miss Bibbo, Miss Gohar Karnataki, Jayraj, Nayampally are the principal players. This picture "Gariba Parvar" will be released by Central Talkies Circuit from 9th May at West End.

"PRINCE OF THIEVES" COMING TO GLOBE TALKIES

If you love thrilling melodrama with plenty of daring exploits and life and death struggle-situations, you should not fail to see Nav Bharat Movietone's "The Prince of Thieves"—the stunt production which is going to be released next Friday, 1st May at Globe Talkies, Sandhurst Road.

"The Prince of Thieves"—is an outstandng picture showing how a bravado who in order to save his people and country from the tyranny of a villainish ruler bravely fights his way to victory. He falls in love with the daughter of the villain and kidnaps her to his den.—This thrilling role is played by Navinchandra—the ace of stunts, with a powerful cast like Noorjehan, Master Bhim—the noted villain of Indian screen comedian Amritlal, Miss Brojmala. Don't fail to see this exciting drama at the Globe next Friday.

"JANE ALAM"

Sharda Movietone's magic masterpiece "Jane Alam—Anjumanara" is running to capacity houses at Globe Talkies. It is a story of a lover who in order to win the heart of his dady love, sacrifices everything and sallies forth to slay a fiendish magician. It stars Master Vithal, Miss Noorjehan, Miss Putli..

SPORTS JOTTINGS FROM HERE AND THERE

Indian Hockey Federation Criticised

(By J. C. MAITRA)

A HORNET'S NEST.

The Indian Hockey Federation has raised a hornet's nest by demanding from the provincial associations concerned a contribution of Rs. 1,500 for each player selected from the Province to participate in the ensuing Olympic Games at Berlin. Every province has voiced a strong protest against what has been called "buying of places for players." This is undoubtedly a bad principle to follow. When the team to New Zealand was to be sent, the I.H.F. pleaded financial stringency and made a similar demand from the provinces concerned. Bombay failed to raise such a paltry sum as Rs. 500 and Johnny Pinto of the Customs had to drop out of the team. Bombay, therefore, went unrepresented in that tour. However, I supported the decision of the I.H.F. at the time, as that tour was considered more or less of a missionary character.

WHAT WAS I. H. F. DOING?

But you cannot follow that practice every time under the same plea. One should like to know what the I.H.F. has done to consolidate its financial position since the team was sent to New Zealand. They knew very well that the Olympic Games were coming on and that they would have to send a team to Germany to defend India's title to world championship in hockey. Apparently they neglected their duties, with the result that I.H.F. is not in a position to send her best fighters to defend her honour. It is said that the I.H.F. had hoped to reap a rich harvest from the Inter-Provincial trials held at Calcutta recently. But the expenses appertaining to it were so great that there was actually a deficit of Rs. 6,000.

WRONG NOTION.

I am reliably informed that Bombay has already guaranteed payment of Rs. 3,000 demanded for the two players selected from this Presidency. I do not know if the other provinces have followed suit. To-day is the last date for payment of the money. Those who fail will have their places filled up by others who can pay. The team is bound to be weakened thereby to a certain extent. Some people are under the impression that any first rate team sent out from India would beat the rest of the world with ease. I should not be so sure of that. The game is moving fast on the Continent and other parts of the world. Any day we may face the stoutest opposition from unexpected quarters. We must, therefore, not only try to field our strongest combination always, but also make every endeavour to improve the standard of play even to a higher level. So the question is not so much as to send out a first class team, but to put forth the very best as far as possible. If the I.H.F. fails in this, they will be guilty of a serious dereliction of duty.

THE BEGGAR'S BOWL.

Several of the provinces have agreed to stage exhibition games against the All-India Olympic Team. And they suggest that the profits made thereon should be taken as contributions from these provinces. They should not, therefore, be asked to make a further contribution of Rs. 1,500 per player. These matches are sure to bring in a good round sum. But I am afraid it will not be sufficient to make up the amount required for the purpose. That means the I.H.F. would have to send the hat round for the deficit, unless, of course, the provincial associations have already contributed their quota as demanded above.

AN UNCONSCIONABLE TAX.

I have repeatedly suggested in these columns that I.H.F. and the provincial associations should lay claim to a certain percentage of the profits made by the chief hockey tournaments in India. It should be the business of the I.H.F. to see that all these tournaments are well patronised by the prominent clubs of the various provinces, so that all of them are financially successful. If they are centred at one place like Calcutta, the benefit to the I.H.F. would be much less. In this connection I should like to point out the heavy toll which the Government of Bombay levies on the Aga Khan Tournament. I understand they wrest away as much as 50 per cent of its net profits. This is a most unconscionable tax on sport that I can think of. The B.P.H.A. should join hands with the Bombay Gymkhana in having this tax considerably reduced, if not removed altogether. I believe that Lord Brabourne, interested as he is in sports, would be too pleased to help its cause.

WHAT ABOUT THE ATHLETES?

The Public are still in the dark as to the ultimate fate of the three athletes—L. Whiteside (Punjab); C.S.A. Swami (Bombay) and Raunak Singh (Punjab) and the six wrestlers—Rashid Anwar (U.P.), Chaman Lal (Punjab), Mohamed Ashraf, M.C. Guha, and Sushil Saha (Bengal), Asnane (C.P.), who were selected for the Olympic Games. Money is again a big stumbling block in their way. In this respect the Indian Olympic Association is said to be much worse off than the Hockey Federation. It was rumoured some time ago that the Nizam's Government has generously offered to bear these expenses. But I have not seen any confirmation of it as yet. I do hope some sporting prince will come to their aid and make their participation in the Olympics an assured fact.

A COMMON FUND.

Before I conclude this article, I should like to exhort all the central and provincial associations to join together in building up a common fund for the purpose of sending out teams to foreign countries. At the present moment there is a good deal of differential treatment between players of a particular game and the devotees of another. For instance, the votaries of cricket have gone to England in first class cabins, will stay in first class hotels, will receive £3 per week as pocket allowance and a bonus of Rs. 1,000. How far they will be able to raise the prestige of their country is uncertain. While the world-champions in hockey find it difficult to have even their second class fares etc. paid by their controlling body. There should be similarity in the treatment of them all.

THE PEST.

Lastly, I would hit upon the mania of sending too many officials to accompany these teams. One efficient official is good enough to manage all affairs connected with the tour. Why there should be more I fail to fathom, especially when there is such a dearth of funds. It is an open secret that there are unseemly races for these positions. The sooner these job-hunters are exterminated the better will it be for the games. I hope the controlling bodies would put their foot down immediately on them.

Our Sports Letter

INDIAN CRICKETERS' VISIT EXCITES INTEREST

Amar Singh To Play In Tests

TENNIS COMES TO STAY FOR SEASON

(From Our Sports Correspondent)

LONDON April 18

Chief interest in the coming cricket season in England attaches to the visit of the Indian team under the captaincy of the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram. Cricket critics are at present engaged in discussing the form of different Indian players. Most of them have paid a high compliment to Major C. K. Naydu and Mr. Wazir Ali, who were here during the last tour of the Indians. Note is also taken of the presence of Amar Singh, described as "one of the world's famous bowlers", who arrived with the Maharaj Kumar, the other day, to play in the Lancashire League. The report that Amar Singh will be available to play in all the three Test matches is welcome.

When the Maharaj Kumar arrived in London on Thursday, he told us that he liked the look of London. The rest of the team are on their way round the sea, (due in London on Monday next) and the sea has been, according to Amar Singh, very discourteous during the voyage. "Win or lose, we will only be satisfied if we play the game", said the Maharaj Kumar on his arrival. This statement was hailed with cheers by the large crowd that was present to greet him and his mascot, a toy elephant given by the Cricket Board of India. "I am very pleased indeed with the prospects for the All-India side this year," the Maharaj Kumar told the pressmen. He added: "I am sure we shall put up a good show. It is the best side I have been able to get together and representative of the best Indian cricket. Only four members of the last touring team are here again - C. K. Naidu, P. E. Palia, S. Wazir Ali, and Mohamad Nissar, but the new players have all given a first-class account of themselves in India. We are all young, too, and all very keen. I know we shall be a very happy team. So far the side has not had a chance to play together. Our first practice will be at Lord's on Tuesday April 21, but the first match which will give us some idea of how things are likely to shape will be at Gravesend on April 29, when we are to play in a charity match against "Tich" Freeman's XI. The opening match of the tour is against Worcester at Worcestor on May 2."

AMAR SINGH'S HELP

The Maharaj Kumar was anxious to make one thing clear. He declared that the Indian side will have the assistance again of Amar Singh, the Lancashire League player. He will certainly play in the Tests. Discussing the new lbw rule, the Indian captain declared: "I do not see why the new lbw rule should help your men more than ours. We have bowlers, who are able to take advantage of it. Nissar and Gopalan, our fast bowlers, can both send down the in-swinger." When we discussed the prospects of the visitors winning the Tests, the Maharaj Kumar smiling said, "Who can say who will win? There is nothing certain in cricket. We shall do our best and trust the crowds will enjoy it.

Mr. Thomas Moult, an old friend of the Maharaj recalled the prediction of Jack Hobbs and Sutcliffe made when they returned from their visit to the Maharaj in 1931. They predicted that before long Indian cricket would reach the standard achieved in Australia and Great Britain. But the Indian captain again refused to say if it had yet come true. However he made it clear that he was going to play regularly, if possible, in the majority of the matches which the Indians will be called upon to play. "I did not come here to watch from the ring," was his reply made in a dignified manner, when someone in the gathering suggested that Naidu or Wazir Ali would be called upon to lead the Indians.

The M. C. C. and the Middlesex nets will be open at Lord's from next Monday (20 April.) The M. C. C. programme will open as usual with a two-day match at Wisbech beginning after a fortnight. On Saturday April 25, the Oxford Seniors will have the dubious privilege of opening the season in Parks. Alan Fairfax has put his school of cricket at Thames House at the disposal of the All-India team for their first practice next week. Nets at Lord's will be set aside for them, but if the wind is in the east one imagines they will find the loosening process more congenial under cover.

WORCESTERSHIRE C. C. CLUB

Worcestershire Country Cricket Club had a much better season last year than they had had for some time. In view of the fact that they lost the services of the Nawab of Pataudi, and that their captain, C. F. Walters, played in only two matches after early June owing to a break-down in health, this was remarkable. Largely they had to thank their bowlers, particularly Howarth and Perks. The former came to be regarded as one of the best slow left-hand bowlers in the country and increased his aggregate of wickets compared with the previous season by 78. Now comes news that should make the county more optimistic than ever. Walters hopes to be fit enough to play in half their matches. Of course, he will probably reserve himself for the matches against the stronger counties. Since G. E. B. Abell has returned to India, B. W. Quaife will act as wicketkeeper in the first half of the season. Afterwards Buller, a Yorkshireman, will be fully qualified.

TENNIS COMES TO STAY

Tennis has also come to stay for the season. Yesterday fifteen-year-old Miss Gem Hoaing tackled Miss Dorothy Round in the semi-final of the hard courts tournament at Melbury, watched by a very large crowd. There was a surprise when Miss Hoaing took a 4-0 lead. She was playing her drives like a Lenglen, finishing her strokes with a flat racket and allowing not a margin of error on either side of the line. Miss Round, who started the set light-heartedly, then started work. She realisd that this four-foot-nothing on the other side of the net would give her the fright of her life and she was taking no chances. She played real Wimbledon championship lawn tennis, driving and volleying with skill to win the next four games and draw level. Miss Round continued to play the sort of lawn tennis that made her a world champion to win the first set 6-4. Miss Hoaing still showed flashes of genius, but she was now outplayed.

When Miss Round led 2-1 in the second set she sent over a splendid drive. She ran to the net and found to her surprise that Miss Hoaing had returned it. Miss Round led 5-1, but as soon as she eased up Miss Hoaing drew to 4-5 before allowing Miss Round a match point. Three times Miss Round lost match point, and the score was 5 all. Miss Round again took the lead and had another match point at 6-5. She lost this and had to go to 8-6 before winning the match. Thus she beat Miss Gem Hoaing in the Melbury semi-finals 6-4, 8-6.

CAUSE OF FAILURES.

According to Henri Cochet, the former French champion, lawn tennis stars, visiting foreign countries go out too much in the evenings and that is the foremost cause of so many failures by players respesenting their country abroad. He says that there are too many invitations for dinners, dances, and receptions to which the youger players, who do not know how to refuse, fall victims. There is no doubt that this evil has existed and steps are already being taken to remedy it by the Lawn Tennis Association. I am told that the managers of teams are now receiving instructions that they must be stricter about accepting invitations. H. W. Austin, the British tennis star says that the world tours are different from a team going to Paris for the French championship or playing in the Davis Cup." In the latter we train very strictly and never think of going out if by doing so we are likely to spoil our chance of winning" he adds. "But in a world tour," Austin continues, "such as to Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, the mayors of every town visited give receptions, dances are arranged for us and nearly every night there is an official dinner. This goes on throughout a tour of three months or more. We cannot refuse because it seems rude, and to play good tennis in the circumstances is very difficult and very tiring."

However, according to a member of the British women's team that recently returned from South Africa their manager was very strict about the acceptance of invitations." One evening early in the tour the five players did go out to a dinner at which the manager was not present. He was not satisfied that we were not giving away our lawn tennis plans to the "enemy", so he rang up two members of the team to warn them to keep their secrets - and also to be 'home early'."

CALCUTTA CORPORATION TANGLE

Congress Keeping Aloof From Meeting?

CALCUTTA April 26.

Sir Hari Shankar Pal is so far the official candidate of the coalition party for the office of Mayor. This party, as is well-known is composed of 12 representatives of special constituencies, 10 nominated Councillors, 5 nominated Mahomedan Committees in elected seats, and a number of elected non-Moslem Councillors calling themselves as Independents. In view of the fact that the coalition command the majority of votes, the Congress have decided not only not to run a rival candidate but to abstain altogether from the meeting. The decision, however, is stated to be of a tentative character and it is not accepted as final in well-informed circles. This move on the part of the Congress Party, it is said, is probably meant only to cause a disruption in the coalition party by holding out to them an inducement to revise their nomination of Sir Hari Shankar Pal in favour of an European candidate in the person of Mr. F. Rooney. The election of an European Mayor would easily give the Congress Party a handle against the elected Hindu Councillors of the Corporation.

"MUSLIM GROUP" FORMED

As regards the Deputy Mayor, it is understood, that a United Muslim Party consisting of Muslim Councillors and Alderman of the Corporation has been formed with Mr. Abdur Rahim as its leader, Mr. Jalaluddin Hashemy as Deputy leader, Mr. Khalilur Rahaman as Secretary and Mr. Shamsul Haq as its chief Whip, to be designated as the "Muslim Group", and they have decided to join the Coalition Party and submitted to them the name of Mr. Abdur Rahim as their nominee for the office of Deputy Mayor. On the other hand, it is understood, the Muslim outside the Corporation who have been taking an active part in connection with the boycott of Corporation elections have made it clear to the Coalition that they would regard the election of Muslim as the Deputy Mayor as "flouting" of the Muslim community, and the breach of the understanding supposed to have been given to them by the leading representatives of the other communities at the recent conference held with a view to explore the possibility of a solution of the Hindu-Muslim tangle in the Corporation. It is the considered opinion of these Muslim representatives out side the Corporation who profess to speak on behalf of the whole community, that the Muslim Councillors who are now in the Corporation are not the representatives of the community at all. The coalition party have not yet been able to come to a final decision regarding their choice of the Deputy Mayor. There is no truth in a recent report that Mr. Zakaria was their nominee for this office. —United Press

Britain To Beat Italian High-Flying Record?

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Britain will probably attempt this year to be the first country to send a heavier-than-air craft into the stratosphere.

For this purpose a monoplane is now being built for the Air Ministry at Filton Aerodrome, Bristol.

Within 100 yards of it 3,000 workmen are building airoplane engines at top speed.

Scarcely any of them have seen the mystery monoplane.

The monoplane has an engine of entirely new type, which it is hoped will carry it higher than any airplane has ever flown.

The altitude record it has to beat is 47,386 feet, set up in 1934 by the Italian flier Donati.

At 30,000 feet the stratosphere itself begins. The Air Ministry hope that the new monoplane will get somewhere near 60,000 feet.

Somewhere above that height are airless regions, where experts say hermetically sealed air liners could do fantastic speeds.—United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "The Faithful Pair." A short story by A. M. Burrage.

7-45 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra, leader Bertram Lewis; conductor, Richard Austin. From the Pavilion, Bournemouth.

9-15 p.m. Osborne and Perryer, in comedy character cameos.

9-25 p.m News and Announcements.

9-45 p.m. The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.

10-00 p.m. Talk: "Down to the Sea in Ships—Sea Communications: (2) Port to Port." Sir Richard Holt.

10-20 p.m. The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra (cont'd).

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

12-0 noon. Selection of Indian Music.

1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Jules Craen and his Quintet. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. (By kind permission of the Management.)

2-0 p.m. Close down.

5-0 p.m. The Children's Hour. Mrs. M. J. Hill.

5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Regal Cinema.

6-30 p.m. Pandit Hansraj Madan. In Classical Songs.

7-0 p.m. Commercial News.

7-15 p.m. Light Music. Pandit Hansraj Madan.

7-50 p.m. News in Hindi.

8-0 p.m. Variety Programme. Habib Kha Alladia Kha. 1. Sarangi. 2. Vocal. 3. Been.

9-30 p.m. News in English.

9-45 p.m. The Week's Sport. A. G. A. Norman.

10-0 p.m. A Review of Gramophone Records.

10-30 p.m. A Recital of Classical Violoncello Music of Celebrated Italian Masters of the 17th and 18th Centuries. By E. Verga 'Cello.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

12-36 S.B. Time Signal The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Lunch Hour Selections. Relayed from the Grand Hotel. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any.)

1-36 p.m. Talk by Kamal Bose—"Old Finds in Mesopotamia."

2-06 p.m. Recorded Selections.

2-26 p.m. Kathakata by Pt. Raghunath Bhattacharya.

5-36 p.m. Violin Solo by Ram Chandra Mohanta.

5-46 p.m. Vocal Music (Bengali.) Sudhu Ranjan Roy Chowdhury.

5-53 p.m. Purna Jyoti Bhattacharya.

6-06 p.m. Raga Demonstration by Suresh Chandra Chakravarty (Sarang Class Contd.)

6-26 p.m. Light Classical Songs (Bengali.) Sreematy Indubala.

6-51 p.m. A Musical Entertainment by the Members of the New Theatres Ltd., under the direction of Mr. R. C. Boral. To be relayed from the Tollygunge Studios.

7151 p.m. S.B. News (Recorded) English.

8.06 p.m. S.B. A Studio (Recorded) Variety Programme. Alternatively, if reception satisfactory.

An Empire Programme from Daventry.

8-51 p.m. S.B. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali.)

9-06 p.m S.B. Light Bengali Songs, Shyamapada Bhattacharya.

9-16 p.m. Gouri Sankar Mukherjee.

9-26 p.m. S.B. Talk by M. L. Ray—"Life Eternal Series."

9-46 p.m. S.B. Kidtan by Sreematy Radharany.

10-06 p.m S.B. Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English.)

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.

1-0 p.m. Time Signal. I. B. S. Orchestra. Basant Mukhari.

1-10 p.m. Vilayat Khan of Delhi. Rasia and Dadra.

1-30 p.m. Miss Bhatia. "Hindustani Larkian."

1-45 p.m. Mohammad Ahsan of Gurgaon. "But ko but aur khuda ko jo khuda kahte hain Ham bhi dekhen to use dekh ke kiya kahte hain." (Aftabe Dagh.)

1-55 p.m. Halder Hussian Bhughtai. Sitar—Gun Kari.

2-0 p.m. Mohd. Ahsan of Gurgaon. "Ya to afsar mera shahana banaya hota Ya mera taj gadayana banaya hota." (Zafar.)

2-10 p.m. Master Farhad. Clarionet.

2-15 p.m. Vilayat Khan of Delhi. "Kuchh aj Ilaj-i-Dil-i-bimar to kar len. Aijan-i-jahan ao zara piar to kar len." (Akbar Allahabadi). "Daur Gardun men kisi ne meri Ghamkhari na ki Dushmanon ne dushmani ki yar ne yari na ki." (Akbar Allahabadi.)

2-30 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. I. B. S. Orchestra Masiri.

5-49 p.m. Nawab Jan of Ambala. "Us se kia khak Hamnashin Banti. Bat bigri hui nahin banti." (Dagh). "Nale karne dil-i-nakam bure hot hain. Keh bure kamon ke anjam bure hote hain." (Dagh.)

6-0 p.m. Vilayat Khan of Delhi. Thumri and Dadra.

6-15 p.m. Akhtar Husain Khan of Patiala. Khya. Mian ki Todi.

6-45 p.m. Malang Khan. Sur Bahar—Purbi.

7-0 p.m. Mohammad Ahsan of Gurgaon. Ghazals.

7-20 p.m. Sheikh Mumtaz Husain. "Bhere'n Palna."

7-30 p.m. Vilayat Khan of Delhi. "Tar giria-i-hasrat se har daman-i-tamanna. Mujhsa bhi na ho koi pasheman-i-tamanna." (Hasrat). "Yeh kis ne bijlian bhar di hain ya rab mere shewan men. Lage ag is mohabat ko laga di ag si tan men." (Hafeez).

7-50 p.m. Nawab Jan of Ambala. Ufat hui hui woh hua bewafa hua. Achha hua bura hua jo kuchh hua hua." (Hafeez).

8-0 p.m. Mohd. Mujeeb. "Stage."

8-15 p.m. I. B. S. Orchestra Irani Nautch.

8-25 p.m Vilayat Khan. Nat.

8-35 p.m. Akhtar Husain Khan of Patiala. Classical Music.

9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.

9-30 p.m. News in English.

9-45 p.m. The New Announcer. A prayer devised and presented by G. T. Tait.

10-0 p.m. Band of H. M. 1st Bn., Royal Fusiliers. Under H. E. Hull, M.M., Band Master.

NOT WANTED IN BENGAL

BENARES, April 27

An order signed by the Governor-in-Council Benga', was served on Deonadan Dikshit last evening under Section 21, Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1930, prohibiting him from residing in Bengal.

Diksh't went to Calcutta in 1929 and was imprisoned on a charge of sedition. Immediately after his release he was "detained." Later he was granted four months leave to attend his ailing mother at Benares were towards the end of h's leave the above order was served.—A.P.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

To-day:—3-30, 6-30, 10 p.m.

THE DRAGON MURDER CASE

with

WARREN WILLIAM

An amazing detective Thriller

She's Got Vital-i-ty! Original-i-ty!

And Lawdy, What A Per-son-al-i-ty! She's "THE LADY IN RED"!

CALL OVER ON 2000 GUINEAS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 27.

The following is the callover on 2,000 guineas:—

5-1 Daytona offered 11-2 taken.
6-1 Balahissar.
100-12 Payup taken and offered.
19-2 Abjer offered 10-1 taken.
10-1 Boswell offered 20-1 taken.
100-7 Monument.
100-6 Mahmoud taken and offered.

CALLOVER ON DERBY.

6-1 Balahissar taken and offered.
100-8 St. Magnus offered 13-1 taken.
100-8 Abjer offered 100-7 Daytona offered 15-1 taken.
100-6 Payup offered 18-1 taken.
18-1 Boswell taken and offered.
20-1 Monument offered 22-1 taken.
33-1 His Grace taken and offered.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE— WITHOUT CALOMEL

And You'll Jump Out of Bed Feeling You Could Push a Bus Over

The liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

Salts, fizzy drinks, palatable laxatives and harsh purgatives are makeshifts. A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes the famous, sure acting Carter's Little Liver Pills to get those two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Look for the name Carter's on the red package.

WORLD'S SNOOKER CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, April 27.

The following is the closing score in the Final of the World's Snooker Championship of 61 frames:—Lindrum 6, Davis 4.—Reuter.

In the Raipur Local Board Elections the Congress nominees captured 53 out of 37 seats, of these 23 were returned unopposed.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 8, 1992
Muslim: Safar 7, 1354
Parsi: Avan 26, 1305
Hightide: 6-18; 19 01
Lowtide: 0-47; 12-17
Sunrise: 6h. 12m.
Sunset: 7h. 0m.

Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association, annual general meeting of the Association and in Bombay Branch, Lady Brabourne presiding, Committee Room, Secretariat, 11 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Municipal Schools Committee, 5-10 p.m.

Thursday, April 30.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Friday, May 1.

Result of Intermediate Examination in Science, University Buildings, 3 p.m.

S. S. 'Ranpura' with English mails of April 16, due at 3 p.m.

Saturday, May 2.

S. S. 'Naldera' with English mails of sails at 1 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Bride of Frankenstein" to-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Ah Wilderness!" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Les Miserables." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Last Journey." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Little Colonel". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Jane-Alam". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Anarkali" Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Madam Fashion." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Rajput Ramani". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAXMI—"Bhakta Ambarish." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Gulam Daku". Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"In Person." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Invisible Ray." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Mutiny on the Bounty". Time as usual.
REGAL—"The Amateur Gentleman." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"The Dragon Murder Case." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"My Beloved." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	6-15	23-00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7-30	17-50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8-15	21-45
Madras Express 10-15		13-50
Deccan Queen 10-25		17-15
Punjab Mail 10-50		18-55
Poona Mail 11-40		15-30
Nagpur Express 14-00		22-10
Poona Fast Passenger 16-50		11-50
Poona Express 19-35		8-15
Allahabad Express ..20-15		7-10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	22-20
Delhi Express	6-00	22-05
Gujarat Mail	6-45	20-25
Kathiawar Mail	7-40	21-50
Frontier Mail	8-30	21-30
—Do.—on Saturdays	8-35	.....
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-20	13-40
Kathiawar Express ..	19-00	8-45
Baroda Passenger 21-10		8-55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for passengers for Europe at 8-50.

THE EXCELSIOR
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A MAGNIFICENT RAILWAY DRAMA WITH A THRILL A MINUTE
"THE LAST JOURNEY"
with
GODFREY TEARLE
And an all-star cast
in
A PICTURE WITH A HUNDRED THRILLS
DRAMA—EXCITEMENT —COMEDY—TRAGEDY
A Twickenham Production

THE CAPITOL
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
DAILY CHANGE OF FILMS!
To-day
BRIDE OF FRANKENSTEIN
with BORIS KARLOFF
To-morrow
COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO
with ROBERT DONAT
Friday
DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE
with FREDRIC MARCH
EXTRA
During The Whole Week!
Complete Talkie Film Record of the Arrival & Departure of
Lord Linlithgow And Lord Willingdon
See Bombay's WHO'S WHO on the screen!

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Glasgow Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1 p.m. on Wednesday the 29th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from London of 16th instant arrived at Aden at 1 a.m. on the 28th idem and left there at 7 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Saturday, the 2nd May.

The "Ranpura" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 9 p.m. the same day.

ST. TERESA'S HIGH SCHOOL

The annual distribution of prizes of the St. Teresa's High School, Girgaum will take place to-day Wednesday at 6 p.m. at the school premises on Tata Road. Sir Robert D. Bell will preside.

KING GEORGE V MEMORIAL FUND

"A meeting of the King George V Memorial Fund Committee will be held at Government House at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day Wednesday, H. E. the Governor will preside at the meeting and review the progress of the Fund".

CONGRESS AND STATES.

A meeting of the Working Committee of Sasthan Dhrangadhra Praja Mandal, Bombay, will be held at Shahi Bhuvan, Princess Street, to-day Wednesday at 8-0 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the Lucknow Congress resolutions regarding the States.

Regal
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Douglas FAIRBANKS Jr.
Elissa LANDI in
THE AMATEUR GENTLEMAN
with GORDON HARKER
Also latest ALL-COLOUR "MICKEY MOUSE"

ALLEGED CHEATING OF MILL WORKERS

Bailable Warrant Issued For Arrest Of Accused

The case in which P. V. Sathe and R. S. Parte were charged with cheating Mill-workers from whom amounts were collected for share capital to run a textile mill in which employment was promised to them, came up for further hearing on Tuesday before Mr. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court.

Counsel for the labour-officer the complainant in the case applied for a warrant of arrest against the first accused as he could not be traced and service summons on him.

Mr. V. H. Joshi who appeared for the second accused alleged that while the case was pending, the labour officer was using his influence against the accused getting a job.

The Magistrate said he could not believe such a story.

The counsel said that he was only carrying out the instructions of his client in speaking this.

The Magistrate taking also into consideration that Sathe was not present at last hearing, also issued a bailable warrant in a sum of Rs. 500 against Sathe returnable on 28th of May.

VENKATESA DEVASTHANAM

The annual "Sri Ram Navami" Festival of the Sri Venkatesa Devasthanam, Bombay, will be celebrated today (Wednesday). There will be a procession in the night between 8 and 10 o'clock.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY.

"The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 25th April, 1936, was 319, of these 220 were males and 99 females."

L. R. KANYASHALA

In the report of the prize distribution of the L. R. Kanyashala, Bombay, published in Monday's issue of the "Chronicle", the names of the following girls who were awarded prizes for their performance in the programme. (1) Kesher Palkiwala, (2) Rama Kamat, and (3) Vimal Pathare, were omitted.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

An extra-ordinary General Meeting will be held to-day Wednesday, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Pathology School, Grant Medical College.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received from Mr. Harkisondass Lukhmidass, Share and Stock Broker copies of charts showing daily fluctuations of important shares and securities during the year 1935.

DIAMOND JUBILEE OF DR. PARASNIS

A Khamgaon correspondent writes:—"The Diamond Jubilee will be celebrated under the Presidentship of Veer Nariman (ex Mayor of Bombay) on the 2nd May 1936 at 6 a.m. in the Premises of Tilak Rashtriya Vidyalaya Khamgaon."

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 28th April 1936. Total amount offered was Rs. 4,91,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-13-0 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-12-9 allotted approximately 82 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 0-13-0 per cent. per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 5th May 1936. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday the 8th May 1936. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 24th April 1936, no Treasury Bills were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Porbandar and Staff Officer lunched at Government House on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne dined with Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Bedford at Admiral's House on Tuesday.

Poet Vallathol of Malabar is bringing the Kathakali dancers to Nagpur and Nagpur will have the opportunity of seeing the Kathakali performances for the first time during this week.

Plight Of Indian Journalists

Association Appoints Committee To Inquire Into Their Working Conditions

The recommendations of the Executive Committee regarding amenities to the Indian Journalists were placed before the Special General Body meeting of the Journalists Association of India held on Tuesday evening. Mr. S. A. Brelvi was in the Chair.

At the outset Mr. K. A. Chidambaram, the Secretary of the Association read the minutes of the last meeting which were adopted.

In place of Mr. Fram Balsara, who resigned his Secretaryship of the Association the names of Messrs. Samaldas Gandhi and K. D. Umrigar were proposed. The voting resulted in Mr. Samaldas Gandhi (27 votes) being declared elected as Secretary, Mr. Umrigar getting only seven votes.

AMENITIES FOR JOURNALISTS.

Mr. Chidambaram then formally moved the recommendations of the Executive Committee on the question of amenities to working Journalists in the Country. The recommendations were seconded by Mr. R. S. Padbidri.

The recommendations were:—

In order that the working journalists may be in a position, to better serve the newspapers, news-agencies and other journals to which they may be attached, it is necessary that the following amenities should be secured to them by their employers:—

1. Decent salary, the scale whereof to be fixed having due regard to the arduous nature of the work and other circumstances attending it.

2. Regularity in payment of salaries, date whereof not being fixed beyond ten days after the month for which it becomes due.

SECURITY OF SERVICE.

3. Security of service to be ensured by the strict observation of the rule that every case of discharge or resignation should be proceeded by two calendar months notice on either side.

4. Increment in salary at stipulated intervals and on a graded scale.

5. One month's privilege leave and fifteen days casual leave in a year.

6. Six months' leave with half-pay on production of medical certificate, in case of illness.

7. Six days off in a month.

8. Seven hours' work in the day or six hours' at night.

9. At least five holidays in a year to be observed by all newspapers and news-agencies.

10. Benefit of Provident Fund on approved principles, employers contributing an amount equal to that of the beneficiaries.

APPRENTICES.

On the question of apprenticeship, the Committee considers that in the best interests of the profession, the following minimum requirements should be satisfied for the working of the system of apprenticeship.

a. That not more than one apprentice to every six full-time members of the regular editorial staff should be engaged on the staff of newspapers and news-agencies.

b. That the apprenticeship period should not in any case exceed twelve months at the end of which, all possible efforts should be made to absorb the recruit into regular staff.

c. That the recruit should be paid a living wage during the period of apprenticeship.

Mr. Chidambaram said that the Executive had addressed more than 50 newspapers in the country and invited opinions on their recommendations. Only three of them had replied. They were the editors of the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Statesman" and the "Sind Sentinel".

Mr. Krishna of the "Times of India" wanted to know what was a "decent salary" and what was the exact "living wage" and was told that it was for the General Body to decide.

WANTED CONCRETE PROPOSALS.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami said that the recommendations were couched in vague and general terms. As working journalists attached to the various newspapers, it should not be impossible for them to make concrete proposals. Instead of therefore, accepting the several amendments that had been given notice of the Executive should in co-operation with other members issue a questionnaire and invite replies from all working journalists on questions like conditions of work, the Living Wage or "decent salary". He thought that merely passing either the amendments or the recommendations of the Executive Committee would not take the journalists anywhere.

Mr. A. M. P. Karai:—Will sanctions be applied in case these amenities are not given? (Laughter).

Mr. Brelvi:—That is for you to decide. Appoint a Committee of Thirteen for applying sanctions. (Renewed laughter).

Mr. Fram Balsara moved an amendment that the recommendations of the Executive Committee be recorded. His amendment was lost for want of a seconder.

COMMITTEE OF FIVE.

Mr. S. H. Modak then moved the following amendment:—

"It is resolved that an enquiry into the actual wages and working conditions of working journalists in Bombay be held by a Committee consisting of Messrs. S. A. Brelvi; K. A. Chidambaram; S. H. Modak; C. C. Sutaria and Mr. Rebello and the Committee be requested to report and make their recommendations within a month."

Mr. C. C. Sutaria seconded the amendment.

Mr. A. S. E. Iyer moved an amendment to the effect that the editors should secure the amenities as against the recommendation of the Executive that the amenities should be secured to them by the employers

Mr. Krishna seconded the amendment.

Mr. Rebello moved an amendment to the effect that the salaries should be paid on the last day of the month or on the first day of the next month.

MINIMUM SALARIES

Mr. Krishna moved and Mr. A. S. E. Iyer seconded two amendments to the effect that the minimum salary of a working journalist should be Rs. 100 and the living wage for apprentices should be Rs. 50.

Mr. Rebello opposed Mr. Modak's amendment and said that the whole question had been discussed and sent to the Executive Committee where it had been thrashed out. He thought that no useful purpose would be served by sending it again to a committee.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami supported Mr. Modak's amendment. He pointed out that the Committee now proposed would clarify the points left vague after detailed study of the working conditions and the nature and circumstances of work.

Mr. K. A. Chidambram opposed the amendment of Mr. Modak and said that experience had shown that the authorities of many newspapers did not want to supply the necessary information sought by the Assbciation. All employers were not editors while all editors were employers. Even if information was to be gathered through individuals, as had been suggested by some persons, the information thus gathered would not be complete in itself besides placing those who supplied the information in an awkward position.

Mr. Modak again spoke in support of his amendment and told a pathetic story of the working conditions of journalists in the City. He thought it was very essential that the Association should set afoot an enquiry before it decided on any definite course.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Mr. S. A. Breivi, before putting the amendments to vote cleared some misunderstanding that seemed to have been created by certain speakers. The recommendations of the Executive Committee were in the nature of Fundamental Rights of Journalists. No further enquiry would alter their nature substantially.

The amendment was put to vote and carried by 15 to 12.

The amendment put as a substantive proposition was voted upon and the division resulted in 19 voting for the substantive proposition and 15 voting against it.

The question of amenities to working journalists was thus again referred to the Committee of Five and all the other amendments automatically fell.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By: A SUBURABAN MAN)

Maritana..... yes it was Maritana that was on the lips of the suburban school going population yesterday, for it was their day to see this musical play, and that overcrowded hall resounded with cheers.

I think the guild of the Little Flower and those well-known Santa Cruz artistes ought to be congratulated.

"Maritana" was played by Mrs. J. Colluco who kept the crowds spell bound by her classical singing.

"Lazarillo", a gipsy boy, was very creditably acted by Miss B. D'Mello whose well-expressed attitude and clear voice resounded through the hall. "Dou Caesar" was one of the most interesting character, and Mrs. D. D'Souza ought to be congratulated on her splendid acting.

Now that I have given you an idea of this musical opera, I expect you to go and see it for yourself, on Saturday 2nd May at 7 p.m. Let us hope you will find yourself at St. Andrews High School Hall, Bandra, for that's the place where this opera is to be staged. By the way I think I ought to remind you that the profits of this are to go towards the St. Anne's Chapel building fund.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

St. Blase's School at Amboli a village in Andheri held their annual prize distribution on Sunday last in the school hall under the presidentship of Mr. M. S. Jayakar, Collector of the Bombay Suburban District.

Fr. Alick Abreo, the Principal, ought to be congratulated on the steady progress the school has made though he is handicapped by lack of accommodation for the growing number of students.

In his speech Mr. Jayakar talked of the good work done by the school and hoped that in the near future, it would be raised to the status of a High School.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Bombay As Provincial Unit

Should the city of Bombay be separated from the rest of the Presidency? This question was discussed recently by the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee of the Municipal Corporation and several grounds were urged to make it an independent unit of administration. It was pointed out at the committee meetings that both the Provincial and Imperial Governments collected from Bombay City large amounts by way of direct as well as indirect taxation. That in addition to this, several sources of income chiefly derived from the City's tax-payer were appropriated by Government for provincial needs. Thus the city was subjected to a heavy drain in the interests of the Provincial and the Imperial exchequers. It was also felt that the contributions made by either of these Governments towards the improvement and development of the city of imperial importance had been niggardly and it was urged that the creation of the city as an independent unit would help to retain for its citizens some of the large amounts so collected. The proposal was also regarded as feasible both economically and geographically. The committee, however, shelved the question in view of the important constitutional reforms and the readjustment of the fiscal policy consequent thereon.

Train Yourselves

On Sunday last the General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee referred to the work of the Bombay National Guards during the Lucknow session of the Congress and said that they had rendered yoman's service. That was the impression conveyed to him by the officials of the Reception Committee including the General Secretary and the General Officer Commanding. Mr. S. K. Patil also appealed to the other volunteers and young men in the city to join the Bombay National Guards so that they might be able to do their part of the work to the perfect satisfaction of all. The National Guards have got a good number of volunteers. But that is not enough. Training of young men in the city for efficient national service should continue and continue on a much larger scale. Besides, there seems to be a possibility of the National Guards sending a big batch to the Poona session of the Congress. It is understood that they are thinking of organising a Band Corps also. As many young men as possible should join the Guards immediately as many of them may be found fit to represent Bombay at the Poona session of the Congress. Training is the thing and it takes time to get proper training so that efficient service may be rendered.

"DR. BHAU DAJI MEMORIAL PRIZE."

Essays from College and High School Students are invited for Dr. Bhau Daji Memorial Fund Prizes before the 10th June, 1936. Intending competitors are requested to make further inquiries with the Hon. Secretary, Saraswat Brahman Samaj, 264, Charni Road Girgaum Bombay.

B. P. BABY AND HEALTH WEEK ASSOCIATION

The Annual General Meeting of B. P. Baby and Health Week Association and of its Bombay Branch will be held at the Committee Room on the first floor of the Civil Secretariat, Fort, Bombay to-day (Wednesday) at 11 a.m. (S.T.), under the presidentship of Her Excellency Lady Brabourne.

FRESH FROM HER SUCCESS IN "TOP HAT"
You'll love her in this movie of a movie star in love!
GINGER ROGERS in "In Person" with GEORGE BRENT
ALAN MOWBRAY GRANT MITCHELL SAMUEL S. HINDS
3 NEW SONGS
2 NEW DANCES
R. K. O. RADIO PICTURE
PATHE
Book Now
LAST THREE DAYS
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
'Phone 41561.

SIMULTANEOUSLY AT
Regal and Capitol
FROM SATURDAY, MAY 2ND
Daily Three Shows at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

He stands alone as the greatest entertainer of Modern Times!
Charlie Chaplin in MODERN TIMES
written, directed and produced by CHARLES CHAPLIN
Released thru UNITED ARTISTS
PRICES: Rs. 3-6; 2-4; 1-2 and As. 9.
Plans open at Both Theatres—BOOK TO-DAY

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322
Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Registered No. B. 1085

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1936

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

We have now before us the full text of Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta's presidential address at the Punjab Local Self-Government Conference held at Lahore on Saturday, and it calls for a fuller consideration than what we could give to a brief summary of it yesterday. We are glad to notice that the remark, which was ascribed to him in a report of his speech in the "Times of India" and to which we had to take exception, is a misleading version of what he really said. The remark ascribed to him was: "We cannot truthfully deny the charge that most Indian self-governing bodies are corrupt and instinct with individual ambitions, communal-minded and always shirking to levy taxes on the people of their areas." What he actually said was substantially different. He said: "We are often told of our faults that our Local Bodies are corrupt, that we have individual ambitions of gaining powers, we are communal and that we shirk levying taxes on the people of our areas. I admit the guilt and there is no doubt in my mind that these faults require good deal of corrections on our part. Though these charges cannot be levied generally, we know that at several places, this can be said truly and we can no longer deny the charges or wait to correct these mistakes on our part. On the other hand there is a feeling that the taxation limit of several Local Self-Governing Bodies has reached its highest point, and it cannot be carried further." That the alleged charges apply to "several places" is, alas, true enough, but it is gross misrepresentation to make him say that they are true of "most Indian self-governing bodies."

Real Remedy

Many of the defects of our local bodies lie on the surface and are readily admitted. But the pertinent questions are what they are due to, and how they can be remedied. To a large extent they are due to the unnatural system of government in the country, which imposes upon the people the heaviest local responsibilities, while conceding to them utterly inadequate powers and resources. Mr. Mehta himself observes: "We find day by day the Governments of the country and the Provinces getting out of touch, making themselves free of their financial or guiding responsibilities and laying the entire burden on the Local Self-Governing Bodies. This is unnatural and if allowed to continue, our country must go down into more misery day by day." If the diagnosis is correct, as we believe it is, the real remedy, stated generally, is that local self-government must be made real self-government, and that, the local bodies should be provided with adequate resources to cope with their responsibilities.

Essential Reforms

Mr. Mehta, drawing upon his long experience of civic affairs, as Mayor of Karachi, commended to the Conference a number of specific reforms, the most important of which are as follows: (1) To bring the four links, the Central Government, the Provincial Governments, the Local Self-Government bodies and the people much closer in their responsibilities and their sources of income and expenditure. (2) To extend the limits of City Municipalities to cover a larger rural area, to give these areas a share of civic amenities. (3) To enact such laws through legislatures by which Local Bodies can be empowered and can undertake the present and the new industries of public utility. (4) To appoint a committee through Provincial Governments to find out ways and means of taxation in each area and lay down minimum requirements and needs of the people, which each Local Body must supply and maintain. (5) Systematic education of people and Municipal Officers through Institutes. (6) Financial aid and endowments by philanthropic persons to enable the institutes to carry out their work. (7) Adult Franchise. (8) Introduction of graded civic lessons in text books for primary and secondary schools. These are all sound suggestions and, if adopted, should make local self-government in India a reality and a living force. Objection is taken by some to the taking over of public utility industries by local bodies and to the use of adult franchise, as being revolutionary changes. These reforms appear revolutionary only to those who are incapable of adjusting their minds to new ideas. Municipal management of utility concerns is the only method of providing due amenities to the people at minimum cost. As for adult suffrage, whatever difficulties one may imagine in giving effect to it for election to the Provincial or Central Legislatures, there can be none so far as it applies to local bodies. On the other hand adult suffrage is a potent means of enabling every citizen to take a lively interest in civic affairs. Many a Provincial Local Self-Government Conference has already demanded a speedy introduction of this vital reform.

Late King Fuad

The death of King Fuad, which Egypt is mourning to-day, comes at a peculiarly critical moment in the history of his country. At one time his antipathy to the Nationalist sentiment as expressed by the Wafd and its leader, Zaghlul, and his leanings towards British imperialism had made him highly unpopular among his countrymen. But of late, King Fuad showed a distinctly changed attitude towards the Wafd and even offered Nahas Pasha the leadership of a Coalition Cabinet when Nessim Pasha resigned in January. It was his genuine desire that the popular party should take its due share in presenting the Egyptian case in the negotiations that are at present going on with Britain for a new treaty. On the success or failure of these negotiations will depend the future trend of events in Egypt and it is unfortunate that King Fuad should not have lived to see their completion.

The Heir Apparent, the sixteen year old Prince Farouque, will, when he reaches Egypt, whither he is travelling from his school in England, will find himself the king of his country. A Regency will, of course, have to be appointed and its composition will depend to a large extent on the wishes of the British Foreign Office. The selection of its personnel will be a crucial test of Britain's sincerity and solicitude for the welfare of Egypt.

Congress And Jinnah

We are very glad to note that Mr. Jinnah has promptly tried to remove a wrong impression that his speech at a Delhi meeting of Muslim leaders was reported to have created and we welcome his repudiation of any cheap sneer at the Congress. But we cannot, we fear, agree with Mr. Jinnah in his suggestion that, so far as Muslims are concerned, Congress is an institution which is as alien to and outside of them as the Government. "Muslims", says Mr. Jinnah, "are making a mistake, if they lean either on Government or Congress." This is thinking, to say no worse of it, in terms of the essential principles and beneficiaries of the Communal Award or of so-called "progressive communalism." The time for it is, quite frankly, now past.

Mr. Jinnah must think in terms of "the masses", the 90 per cent. of the Muslims. The interests, of those masses are the interests of the whole mass of the people of India. They are economic and, as the Congress President has said, they constitute the main problem of India in comparison with which other things are petty. And finally, the Congress, which stands for these interests is of the Muslim "masses"—who, let us repeat, constiture 90 per cent of the community—as much as it is of the Hindu "masses". It is time, we say, that Muslim leaders realised this fundamental reality of the Indian situation. This is not to say, however, that Mr. Jinnah is necessarily wrong in trying to organise Muslims. But that effort, we do suggest, would be meaningless and even anti-national—because having no reference to the most considerable part of the nation—if the approach to it is in terms of political or personal advantage to the infinitesimal minority at the top.

POISON GAS AND FASCISM

And The Inactivity Of The League

(By J. D. M.).

The use of asphyxiating and poisonous gases by the Italians against non-combatants in Abyssinia must rouse feelings of deep disgust and indignation throughout the world. Even the most dyed-in-the-wool Imperialist, to whom coloured people are potential markets and raw materials rather than human beings, would shudder at such outrages. It is not merely a breach of solemn obligations; it is the end of all humane methods in warfare

Italy has deliberately and consistently violated each and every international understanding voluntarily entered into by the comity of Nations for the mitigation of the horrors of war. Red Cross units have been systematically bombed and medical stores destroyed. Even the flags of neutral countries have offered no protection against these brutal attacks. The Swedish, British and Egyptian units have all been bombed on more than one occasion. For the safety of their personnel and stores they have been forced to discard the Red Cross emblem and take cover in woods.

TOWNS ANNIHILATED.

Open towns have been completely annihilated. Harar, the second largest town in Abyssinia, with a population of 80,000 was, soon after the beginning of the war, declared a demilitarised town and, as such, Italy undertook to respect its non-combatant character and not subject it to aerial bombardment. But in their ruthless determination to exterminate the civil population, the Italians have used incendiary bombs and poison gas. The town is now a mass of ruins and thousands of non-combatants are suffering from the effects of asphyxiating and corrosive gases. How long will humanity remain indifferent to the agonising plight of these victims of gas?

Since the scandal over the Hoare-Laval proposals, the League has been ominously silent over the Abyssinian question.

The Committee of Thirteen, has kept up the farce of negotiations for peace and the deception of impartiality. It was virtually still-born. Under orders from its parents it has postponed one meeting after another, and is now busy finding a solution for the appeasement of the aggressor and the betrayal of the victim.

IS CIVILISATION WITHOUT CONSCIENCE?

On March 17 the Ethiopian Government telegraphed a protest to the League against the continous use of poison gas by the Italians in contravention of The Hague Convention of 1907 and the Geneva Protocol of 1925. What measures did the League take to to put an end to these barbarities? None. The protest was not even considered. On March 22 the Emperor made a further protest to the League that the use of poison gas by the Italians not only continues unabated but had been intensified. The reports of the inhuman use of poison gas against non-combatants deeply stirred public feelings and the Committee of Thirteen found it impossible to ignore any longer the Abyssinian protests. At a meeting held in London on March

(Continued on page 7).

UNFAIR RECRUITMENT

The Government of India have issued a communique explaining the procedure to be followed in the recruitment of Indians and Europeans to the Indian Civil Service after Section 244 of the new Government of India Act on the Services comes into force. The most important feature of the communique is that in order to recruit an equal number of Indians and Europeans each year provision is made for the appointment of Europeans by nomination without a competitive test in the event of the competitive examination not attracting the requisite number of them. This is not a fair policy. If the London competitive examination does not attract a sufficient number of Europeans, the deficit should be made good from among Indians, appearing for the Delhi competitive examination. If thereby the percentage of Europeans is reduced, it must be welcomed as a step in the right direction, though taken by accident rather than by design.

Lucknow: Impressions And Reflections

Making Of A Constitution

By K. T. SHAH
IV

When the Constituent Assembly has been properly convoked, its real task would have just begun. Preliminaries, like the choice of a President or the regulation of its procedure, need not occupy much time Either the Congress President would preside, or the Assembly would be allowed to elect its own President. And any set of normal rules of procedure, accepted in a popular Assembly, may be adopted readymade. An elected President, will, even if he is not the Congress President 'ex officio' reflect the viewpoint of the most considerable majority in the Assembly; and assuming that the Assembly will consist very largely of "Congress-minded" representatives, there would be no danger in having an elected President.

It would be taken as axiomatic that 3,000 people cannot make a constitution for a nation of 350 million. At the same time, it must be equally clear that, unless the Constitution made by the Constituent Assembly really reflects the desire of the people, it will not be worth much. How is this double, and mutually contradictory, task to be accomplished? How are the people to express their mandate on the fundamentals of the Constitution; and, at the same time, this instrument of their will be as proper, efficient, and adequate a mechanism as love of justice, desire for civic equality, and skill in draftsmanship can make it?

Fundamental Propositions

Perhaps the best solution would be to obtain a popular verdict, while the elections to the Assembly are in progress, on certain definite fundamental propositions regarding the Constitution: The Constitution shall be the instrument of the popular will. The people of India shall be the sovereign power in the country. The form of government shall be through democratic institutions and by means of responsible ministries. It shall apply to all India, be Federal in form, and permit local autonomy to the constituent parts of the Federation, subject to the right of the National Government to create new parts of the Federation as and when necessary out of existing units; and to permit two or more existing units to combine into one larger unit for the better, more economical or more efficient discharge of the functions entrusted to the Local Governments.

It is not suggested, of course, that these propositions are either final in their form or exhaustive in their content. They are only illustrative of what should be placed before the people, at the time of the Assembly Elections, so that, while choosing the candidates, they would also pronounce their mandate. The Congress should see to it that only those candidates who are pledged to support a Constitution framed on the lines embodied in such postulates, should be returned by people who profess the Congress sentiment.

No Compromise

Even so, there may be difference of opinion in interpretation; but if the Constitution is, in form, elastic, there would be no great difficulty in amending it, should it become evident that, as drafted, it does not really reflect on any given point the popular sentiment.

There can, however, be no compromise or ambiguity on such matters, as, for example, that it shall be a Constitution for the whole of India, i.e., without distinction of Indian (?) India and British (?) India; that it shall be a Constitution for a sovereign and independent India; that it shall be a Constitution in which complete power and authority shall be reserved to Government to secure full measure of justice to the dispossessed and the disinherited, unemployed and exploited; and to permit of a full self expression by every individual citizen. The propositions to be placed before the voting public would have to make these points definite and explicit. The moment that is done, there would be no lack of alternative political parties to offer substitutes so as to present in the Constituent National Assembly all important currents of thought.

Drafting The Constitution

Once these propositions have been accepted, the task of actually drafting the Constitution proper would not be difficult. A Committee of Jurists and Sociologists may be entrusted with the task of preparing the frame-work to be approved by the Assembly as a whole, subject to all the rights of revision and amendment that it should deem proper; but without any right to reject the Constitution or any essential part thereof, except on the sole consideration that it does not conform in any material particular with the essence of the Constitution as contained in the several propositions accepted by the people as foundations of the Constitution.

Three Essential Desiderata

In the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931, Federation and Dominion Status,—here spoken of as a National Constitution on the basis of popular Sovereignty— were accepted as corner-stones for the future Constitution of India. But India has travelled a great deal since those days; and the desire

(Continued on Page 11.)

Frankly Speaking

ECONOMIC CRISIS IN GERMANY

The economic crisis in Germany which was already acute enough is now growing more intense. General Goering has been given extra-ordinary powers "to supervise all questions dealing with raw materials on the foreign exchange". This will undoubtedly shake Dr. Schacht's position as is generally suggested. But more than that, this crisis between the "Economic Dictator" and Nazi leaders show that, economically, Germany is in desperate straits needing foreign currencies and credits to continue her Nazi existence. This is not surprising. What does surprise us is the recent report that Germany has successfully negotiated a loan for 80 million pounds in London. British spokesmen claim that Nazis brought Germany to the verge of an economic collapse and that they are trying to avoid it by increased armaments and war preparations and that, therefore, Britain too must increase her armaments. If this is true how is one to characterise the success of the recent loan?

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The final composition of the French Chamber will, of course, not be known until the results of the second ballots. But it is clear that anticipations of Leftist gains have proved correct and Communists and Socialists have particularly scored "surprising" victories. And it is more than likely that a Left Wing Government with Communists and Socialists participating in it for the first time in French history will replace the present one. It is, however, yet difficult precisely to forecaste national and international reactions to the anticipated change.

POSSIBLE REACTIONS.

So far as the internal situation is concerned, one thing is certain. Big Business and High Finance would do their worst to place all manner of obstacles in the smooth working of the Government. In fact they have already started. There has been "an all round slump on the Bourse," thanks to these "patriots," who never tire of singing the national glories of their country. Since the swing to the Left will injure their private interests, they would not hesitate to plunge their beloved country into economic chaos. We do hope they do not succeed. Internationally, a Left Government would, on balance, be more helpful to the cause of Peace. The German menace is a double menace. There will be no change in the Franco-German aspect of it. But the menace against Russia will sensibly weaken because the new French Government is bound to strengthen Franco-Russian relations still further. This is, of course, of very considerable importance. So far, however, as Geneva and the collective system are concerned there is little likelihood of any change. And the new Government will not, we fear, bring any relief, much less succour, to Abyssinia. The representative of France at the last session of the League Council was M. Paul Boncour himself, who faithfully carried on the policy of faithless betrayal.

NATIONAL INSULT

The alleged tearing off of Mahatma Gandhi's picture from the walls of a Harijans' house, by an Assamese Tea Estate Manager, would, if true, amount not only to a wanton destruction of private property, but also to a gross national insult. For, Mahatma Gandhi to-day is loved and esteemed by millions of Indians. This incident thus has naturally created a sensation in the district, and unless proper justice is meted out in this matter, will have repercussions even outside. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the provincial Government will promptly inquire into the matter, and allay public feeling.

CHEAPENING CIVIC HONOURS

The Committee of the C. P. Merchants and Manufacturers' Conference has simply made itself ridiculous by censuring Mr. Samiullao Khan for having opposed a motion placed before the Nagpur Municipality for presentation of an address to Mr. Walchand Hirachand. As Mr. Khan, who is President of the Municipality points out in his statement, his opposition to the proposal was simply based on a general principle that none who was not an All-India personality and had not rendered valuable service to the country should be thus honoured, and he had no intention to insult either Mr. Walchand Hirachand or the merchant community, and none can deny that the principle on which he took his stand is both sound and sensible. To bestow civic honours indiscriminately is only to cheapen their value and to render them a farce.

CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

The question of increasing the City's water supply is one which is expected to involve the expenditure of Rs. 2 crores or more, even if it is decided only to increase the height of the existing Tansa dam. If only for this reason, the whole question needs to be discussed at length and with the greatest caution. It is believed by many that the present supply of water is large enough but that far too much is wasted. It should, therefore, be first decided whether steps cannot be taken to reduce the wastage. And if it is felt that the existing supply must be increased the various alternative schemes must be simultaneously considered before any expenditure is undertaken on any one of them.

An Appeal To The Hindu And Muslim Leaders

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

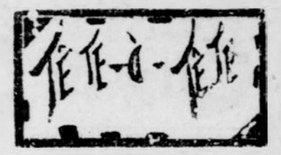
Sir,—For the last few days tension is growing between the Hindus and Muslims over the Byculla Maruti Temple Sabha Mandap. Interested parties are endeavouring to magnify this trouble.

During the last week a number of meetings were held in Hindu and Muslim localities and the Hindus and Muslims were exhorted to rally for the defence of the temple and the mosque respectively. It is clear that efforts are being made to lead ignorant masses of both the communities astray.

It is surprising that those who stand for communal peace and harmony have not yet thought fit to pay attention to this danger spot. It is necessary that the evil should be nipped in the bud.

I appeal to the leaders of both the communities to pay immediate attention to this affair and to bring about an amicable settlement of the dispute.—Yours, etc.

ABDUR REHMAN MITHA.
April 24.



WITHOUT COMMENT

Mr. Fordham, for the defence, said Humphrey disclaimed all knowledge that the sardines seized in December were those that had been sent back to Portugal previously and which were never condemned. "We take the view," added counsel, "that they were inferior, though good fish, not good enough for this country, but good enough for abroad."

—London "Times" report of defence in prosecution for selling fish unfit for consumption; defendant sent to prison for three months.

* * * *

"It would be a very good thing if it were made perfectly clear to Signor Mussolini that if he challenged the British Sea-power in the Mediterranean, the whole force of the British Empire would be behind Great Britain and the British Navy."—Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Roger Keyes.

Loud cheers and flag-waving in the British Empire—India's First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir M. Zafarullah (or is it Sir G. S. Bajpai?) cabling the offer of India's 'Grand Fleet' unconditionally to the British Navy.

* * * *

You see, it is one thing for Signor Mussolini to challenge British humanity and moral obligations—that doesn't need making anything "perfectly clear." But it is absolutely a different thing to challenge British sea-power, in the Mediterranean.

More cheers and more flag waving.

* * * *

Mr. Jinnah advises Muslims not to take any notice of those Hindus who consider Muslims to be intruders.

But isn't he thereby inviting some Muslim leaders to surrender their "raison d'etre"? And isn't he also robbing such Hindus of theirs?

* * * *

A correspondent writes:—

"Tuesday morning's 'Times of India,' in pursuit, perhaps of an organised propaganda against Jawaharlal, makes a brilliant diagnosis of the present economic malaise of India thus . . . . "prevailing unemployment and distress due to economic causes beyond human control!" Will you ask your Anglo-Indian contemporary—quite confidentially of course—who creates these economic causes? Must be some inhuman agency."

We gladly passed the query on to our contemporary—in very strict confidence.

* * * *

"For God's sake get together, get something done and really help us before it is too late." Thus concludes the appeal of the Abyssinian Princess to women of all nations to put pressure on their Governments.

Unfortunately, however, no Government worth its modern salt, can act for the sake of God. Only for the sake of its own god.

* * * *

Mr. Neville Chamberlain defended his taxation proposals in Parliament on the ground that "all should contribute to the defence programme."

Then those who are subscribing to the German loan for 80 million pounds should be specifically exempted.

Their contribution, though indirect, is equally effective and, in fact, more stimulating.

* * * *

Prince Starhemberg has publicly declared that Dr. Schusnigg could rely on the faith of the Heimwehr—but "he must use the Heimwehr against his so-called friends; otherwise it might happen that he would be strangled and removed."

Which means that Dr. Schusnigg had better prepared to be removed. Intimation No. 1.

* * * *

INTELLIGENCE OF CATS ANALYSED

Shy Unobtrusive Creatures Who Prefer Solitude To Uncogenial Company

—Headlines.

Are they? Do they?

* * * *

The small son of the house was entertaining a visitor until his mother came in. "My baby sister can say some words very well. She can almost talk."

"How nice!" responded the visitor. "And what words are they?"

"I don't know. I've never heard any of them before!"

How Fuad Battled With Wafd

on March 26, 1868. It was a period when Egypt's finance were in chaos as a result of Ismail's extravagances and the intrigues of European financiers. In 1876 a climax was reached when the Khedive suspended payment of Treasury Bills and Egypt's debt amounted to £91,000,000. Three years later as a result of pressure brought to bear on Turkey by Britain and the other great Powers Ismail was deposed.

His father's exile made a deep impression on Prince Fuad, who at the time was being educated in Switzerland. When he eventually became Sultan and later King of Egypt through Britain's influence, he was always insistent that Egypt finances should be stable, although his own civil list was kept high. He realised that Egypt had lost her independence in the first place as a result of an unsound financial policy and that care would have to be exercised if she were to retain her newly won freedom.

EDUCATION.

At the age of 7 Prince Fuad was sent to a school in Cairo which had been especially started for the Khedive Ismail's children. After three years he was sent to the Toudikon School in Geneva to study a further two years.

From there he went on to the Italian Military School at Turin, where Victor Emmanuel, the future King of Italy, was also a cadet. Prince Fuad showed great promise in the Italian Field Artillery.

His father had been deposed soon after he had arrived in Switzerland and he was abroad through the troublesome times of the Arabi revolt, the British bombardment of Alexandria and the invasion of Egypt.

In 1890, after Abbas Hilmy had succeeded Tewfik as Khedive, Prince Fuad went to Constantinople to see his exiled father. There he was presented to his suzerain, the Sultan Abdul Hamid, who appointed him Military Attache to the Turkish Embassy in Vienna.

BACK IN EGYPT.

After a time he returned to Egypt as Aide de Camp to the Khedive Abbas Hilmi. Prince Fuad showed himself at this time to be a young man of considerable energy and wide interests. He concerned himself with numerous charitable and educational institutions. He was also largely responsible for founding the famous Egyptian University, Al Azhar, and was its first President.

ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE.

In 1896, at the age of 28, he married Princess Chivekar, daughter of his cousin, Prince Ibrahim Fuad. She was the sister of Prince Seif el Din, who as a result of quarrel with Prince Fuad was exiled from Egypt and for sometime an inmate of Ticehurst Lunatic Asylum, in Sussex.

Prince Seif el Din believed that Fuad was maltreating his sister and, roused to fury one day, he rushed into the fashionable Mohamed Ali Club in Cairo and fired a revolver at Prince Fuad who was sitting in the lounge. There was consternation among the many Egyptian politicians and diplomats who were sitting round sipping their coffee and playing chess. Prince Fuad fell with a wound in the throat and Prince Seif el Din was arrested.

The injured Prince recovered after a little time but it left him with a wound which produced a curious intake of breath when he was excited or embarrassed while talking.

Prince Seif el Din was declared mentally unbalanced and was saved from imprisonment. He was later transferred from Egypt to a mental home at Ticehurst. After a little time he managed a sensational escape with the help

(Continued from page 1)

of a warder who fled abroad with him. They went to Constantinople where the Prince took up residence. From there he made numerous attempts to regain his property in Egypt.

On December 18, 1914, a proclamation was issued in which Egypt was declared a British protectorate, thus ending Turkish suzerainty over Egypt and a bond of many centuries was broken.

A second proclamation issued the next day announced that Abbas Hilmi Pasha, the Khedive, was deposed on the grounds of adherence to the King's enemies, and that Prince Hussein Kemal had accepted the succession as Sultan of Egypt.

THE PROTECTORATE

The proclamation of the protectorate which placed a Moslem country under a Christian power "de jure" as well as "de facto" was a great stimulus to Egyptian Nationalism which eventually culminated in riots and serious bloodshed. A promise had also been made that the Egyptians would not be involved in the war. But as Egypt was a base for the operations in Palestine and Syria camels, fodder and food were commandeered. About 140,000 members of the Egyptian Labour Corps were also sent to France and Mesopotamia and many of them lost their lives.

All through the troublous times of 1918 and 1919 when Pashas Zaghlul, Sidky, Mohamed Mahmud and Hamed el Bassel were deported to Malta the Sultan counted little in the affairs of the country. The contest was between the Egyptian Nationalists and the British.

Sultan Fuad took part in the Red Cross activities during the war and an interest in public service of various kinds. He had divorced his first wife three years after the marriage and married in March, 1919 Princess Nazli, daughter of Abdel Rahim Sabri Pasha, a former Governor of Cairo. He had one daughter by his first wife, Princess Fawkia, who in 1919 married Mahmud Pasha Fakry, many years Egyptian Minister to France.

PROCLAIMED KING

After the Declaration of Egyptian "Independence" on February 28, 1922, Fuad began to take a little more part in Egyptian affairs and on March 16 he was proclaimed King of Egypt.

For many months Rushdi Pasha's Commission worked on the draft of the new Constitution which was passed on April 19, 1923. But not without an incident with the King. In the first draft it was stated that the King should be styled "King of Egypt and the Sudan." Lord Allenby, then High Commissioner, intervened for the suppression of this article and another was substituted in which it was stated that title of the King of Egypt would be established after duly accredited negotiators had definitely fixed the status of the Sudan. Numerous fruitless negotiations were carried out within the next ten years for the conclusion of an Anglo-Egyptian treaty, which would settle the four points which were reserved by Britain at the time of the declaration of independence and the status of the Sudan.

TURBULENT YEARS.

The next few years in Egypt were turbulent. Zaghlul returned from Malta and at the elections the Wafd gained a large majority so that Saad Zaghlul was in a position to form a Cabinet. The next year he proceeded to London to negotiate a treaty with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and the Labour Cabinet. But the mission failed as the British Government was not prepared to meet the national demands of the Egyptians. Soon came the stack murder incident in the Sudan. The British Government at once took vigorous action: warships were despatched and an ultimatum delivered. Subsequently, Zaghlul, Nahas Pasha, Makram Ebeid and others were deported to the Seychelles.

PALACE RAJ

With the departure of many of the Wafd leaders the King began to come more into the open, and to profit by the anti-Wafd feelings which felt by the British. Ziwar Pasha formed a Coalition Government in 1925 following new elections, but when it was found that the majority of Parliament were Zaghlulists Parliament was dissolved and Government was carried on without it. While Ziwar Pasha was away in London the King, through Nashaat Pasha, a Palace official, increased his control and governed the country through the palace, though, to all intents and purposes, the Government was controlled by the British High Commissioner.

Lord Lloyd arrived in Egypt in October, 1925, as the new High Commissioner.

He demanded the dismissal of Nashaat Pasha and that elections should be held. This was done in May of the next year, and the Wafd Party had an overwhelming majority. As a result it was not long before there was a crisis between the Wafd and the British Governments, and Lord Lloyd's part at this stage is only too well-known to need recapitulation here.

KING'S VISIT TO ENGLAND

In 1927 King Fuad with Sarwat Pasha, the Prime Minister, paid a state visit to England.

The opportunity was taken to reopen negotiations for an Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. The King paid a visit to Rome in August and returned in November to Egypt. The King was at this moment in a strong position, too, because British feelings was anti-Wafd as the Party had turned down the terms of the treaty brought back by Sarwat Pasha.

FORCES WAFD FROM OFFICE

In June, 1928, a sensational trial took place which was intended to discredit the Wafd leaders, but they were acquitted and their popularity increased. The trial concerned the administration of the vast property in Egypt belonging to Prince Seif el Din, who was now living in exile at Constantinople after his escape from Ticehurst.

King Fuad took advantage of this trial to force the Wafd Cabinet from office, and suddenly on July 20 a royal decree was issued dissolving parliament and suspending the parliamentary regime for three years. Mohamed Pash Mahmud, a liberal politician and a bitter opponent of the Wafd, was made Prime Minister.

During the dictatorship of Mohamed Mahmud Pasha another attempt was made to settle the outstanding question between Britain and Egypt by a treaty. The Labour Government then in power insisted, however, that the terms should be submitted to the electorate before it could be signed. The result was that the Wafd came back to power with a big majority and the dictatorship was ended.

For the first time a fully representative Wafd Delegation went to London to negotiate a treaty on the basis of the draft accepted by Mohamed Mahmud Pasha. After protracted discussions they refused to accept the British Government's reservation, regarding the Sudan and the Army and returned to Egypt with their popularity increased.

The King found himself in a difficult position. But the Wafd did not play their cards well. They were provoked by the King's tactics of delaying putting his signature to legislation, and Nahas Pasha played into the King's hands by resigning office.

MANTLE OF AUTOCRACY

This was a turning point in the King's reign. From now on he was able to assume the mantle of the autocratic Mohamed Ali dynasty. With the help of Ismail Sidky Pasha he dissolved Parliament, a new Constitution was drawn up, a new Electoral law passed by decree. Both measures were directed at breaking the power of the Wafd and increasing that of the King, and they were surprisingly successful. The elections were turbulent and there was considerable loss of life but a puppet parliament was eventually elected and it was argued that everything had been done constitutionally. All this, of course, was done with British Connivance.

Ismail Sidky Pasha wished to sign an Anglo-Egyptian Treaty but the British Government was not over eager.

King Fuad was a difficult man to work under and very few Ministers were prepared to put up for long with his autocratic treatment of them. There came a time when even the suave and diplomatic Sidky Pasha had to throw in his hand and in September, 1933, after returning from a health cure in Europe he resigned.

The King then chose his cabinet before even selecting a Prime Minister and when Abdul Fattah Yehia Pasha, who was hastily summoned from abroad, arrived in Egypt the King handed him the list of his Cabinet.

LAST YEAR OF REIGN

The political situation in Egypt was much in the World's news during the closing year of the late King Fuad's reign. The reopening of the Treaty Negotiations with Great Britain, the manifestation of popular feeling against the continuance of British domination in students' riots and the formation of the United Nationalist Front were events which will considerably influence the history of modern Egypt.

COLLAPSE OF NESSIM PASHA'S CABINET

The last year closed with an outburst of popular indignation against the dilatoriness and compromising policy of the Government in power. The new year began with more students' riots and the fall of Nessim Pasha's Cabinet. Nahas Pasha, the leader of the Wafd, to whom Premiership was offered, regretfully declined on the ground that coalitions being contrary to the Wafd's policy he would prefer to wait for the General Election at which he hoped to get a clear majority for his party. King Fuad who was very keen on a coalition ministry explained that the coalition which was to exist only until the elections, was to ensure national unity for the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations, for Britain, too, was anxious to negotiate with the United Front of all parties and not with a single party. Nahas Pasha, however, replied that he would give an undertaking that all parties of the United Front would take part in any delegation for the negotiations.

For a week the country remained without Cabinet or Premier but on January 30 a new Ministry was formed by Aly Mehr Pasha composed entirely of non-party men.

BRITISH REPLY

Meanwhile the British reply to the United Fronts' demand for the resurrection of the 1930 treaty had been received on January 20. It stressed the necessity of preliminary negotiations in regard to military affairs and the Status of the Sudan, the two points on which the 1930 parleys had been wrecked. The British held that the treaty negotiations would be futile unless these matters were settled.

NAHAS HEADS DELEGATION.

An official delegation for negotiating a fresh treaty with Great Britain. Composed of Six Wafdists and five men belonging to other parties was constituted and Nahas Pasha, the popular nationalist leader, was made the leader of the delegation. The delegates have agreed to devote themselves entirely to the treaty negotiations and not to contest each other's constituencies in the coming election.

The prospects of or a treaty are obviously affected by the change in the Mediterranean situation. British interests in Sudan too have grown rapidly and the terms which Britain will offer will perhaps be stiffer than what Henderson offered in 1930. Even before the negotiation began there were ominous suggestions in the Conservative Press that Egyptians must reconcile themselves to the maintenance of the British garrison not merely till the present tension is over but in perpetuity. Such an attitude, if persisted in, would render the chances of a satisfactory solution very remote.

BRITISH TROOPS TO LEAVE CAIRO?

The negotiations began on March 2nd with mutual expressions of good-will and have since been going on in camera at a leisurely pace. Nothing much, however, is known about the trend of discussions except the "Alhalagh" forecast that British troops will be withdrawn from Cairo and other places and will be stationed on the Suez Canal and the Western Frontier.

AIR TO THRONE

King Fuad's heir is Prince Faruk, born February 11, 1920. He has been well educated in European languages and general culture, always with the consideration that he would one day succeed his father as King of Egypt. He is fond of riding and other sports.

King Fuad also leaves four daughters. They are Princesses Fawzia, Fazia, Faika and Fathia.

ENROL FROM NOW FOR ALL 1937 EXAMINATIONS AT

BATLIBOI'S

ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE

It offers HIGH GRADE TRAINING in the following Specialised courses:—

C.A.I.E., C.A.I.I.B., F.I.S.A., F.C.C.S., R.A., A.C.R.A., A.C.I.I., L.C.C. and D.Com. (I.M.C.)

To Suit

Graduates Matriculates and Non-Matriculates.

BETTER RESULTS EVERY YEAR IN DIFFERENT EXAMINATIONS.

Our sound training ensures success to every serious student.

Oral or Postal Tuition

Consult Principal or apply for complete Free Prospectus at

NAVSARI CHAMBERS,
Outram Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

PROPAGANDA FOR PEACE

International Council's First Air Force

(Special Cable)

GENEVA, April 28.

The formation of the "First Peace Air Force" was decided at a meeting to-day of the International Peace Council representing nine countries under the presidency of Viscount Cecil. The Force will be recruited from among volunteer plane owners of Europe and the United States. Their duties will include dropping of pamphlets urging peace and support for the League of Nations, doing smoke writing and similar slogans and towing banners with peace messages.

Rubber Restriction Committee Meeting

LONDON: April 28.

The next meeting of the International Rubber Restriction Committee will be held on 30th June. —Reuter's Special.

India And Burma Orders In Lords

LONDON: April 28.

In the House of Lords, Lord Cromer read a message from the King similar in terms to that delivered in the Commons yesterday with reference to the five India and Burma Orders.—Reuter's Special.

TWO NOTED NAZIS

General Goering, who has superseded Dr. Schacht, as Nazi Economic Dictator.

Dr. Schacht whose economic doctrines clash with the Nazi mania for spending on armaments.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

No Provision In Covenant Or Peace Treaty For Transfer

LONDON, April 27

A group of Conservative members in Parliament, which has been formed with a view to securing official assurances against future transfer of League Mandates held by Great Britain, are understood to intend to take every opportunity of raising the matter in the House of Commons. Today a question was addressed to the Prime Minister who made a statement in reply.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin began by recalling the genesis of the Mandates and pointed out that there were no provisions either in the Covenant or Peace Treaty or the Mandates themselves relating to a transfer of a Mandate from one power to another power and that no such transfer had ever been made.

CONDITION FOR TRANSFER

He was advised that before any such transfer could be effected, it would be necessary to have the consent at any rate of the present Mandatory power and the power to whom the territory was to be transferred, as well as the unanimous consent of the League.

He said he hoped that he had made it clear that the question of the transfer of a mandate was one which, if it were to be contemplated, would require most careful consideration and would be subject to a procedure of a very elaborate nature.

It was not a matter which could in any circumstances be subject to any sudden or any hasty decision. With regard to the policy of the British Government he would repeat once more in the most categorical terms that they had not considered and were not considering the transfer of any mandated territory to any other power.

UNFOUNDED APPREHENSION

Mr. Stanley Baldwin added that he thought that a great deal of apprehension which members claimed existed on the subject must be due to the belief that Government had already been considering such a possibility, notwithstanding the denials which had been given, and that the House might at some stage be faced with a decision. That apprehension was unfounded.

Members might rest assured that Government had no intention whatever of raising the question themselves, and, in the event of any question arising regarding the future status of Mandated Territories, would not commit themselves to any settlement of the problem at issue without giving the fullest opportunity for discussion in the House of Commons.

BRITAIN, LEAGUE AND SANCTIONS

Answering a question in the House of Commons regarding the decision of the Austrian Government to introduce conscription, the Foreign Secretary said that the matter was under consideration, and that he was not in a position to make a statement at present.

Mr. Anthony Eden was asked in the House of Commons by a labour member whether Government would make a public declaration to the effect that unless immediate and effective sanctions were imposed to check Italian aggression, Great Britain would leave the League of Nations and claim complete liberty of action in foreign policy. The Foreign Secretary replied: "the course of events at Geneva in connection with the Italo-Abyssinian conflict must clearly be taken into careful account by His Majesty's Government in determining the future of their own policy."

LEAGUE ACTION

In reply to several questions regarding future League action in the Italo-Abyssinian dispute, the Foreign Secretary said that the steps which were to be taken by the League regarding the dispute would be the subject of joint consideration by the States concerned during the meeting of the League Council on May 11th. He recalled that in a statement to the Council on April 20th he had made it clear that, in addition to action under Article 16 which had already been taken, His Majesty's Government remains ready and willing to consider together with their fellow members of the League, the imposition of any further economic and financial sanctions that might be considered necessary and effective for the fulfilment of their obligations.—B.O.W.

KING'S ALLOWANCE

Select Committee Recommendations On Civil List

LONDON: April. 28.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the King's Civil List, to recommend a charge of 4,10,000 for the present reign compared to 4,70,000 made in 1910. No change is proposed in the King's Privy Purse amounting to 1,10,000, but unless the revenues from the Duchy of Cornwall fall below 1,02,000 no charge of the King's Privy Purse shall fall upon the Civil List and the whole 1,10,000 shall remain undrawn.

The salaries of the King's household and retired allowances increased from 1,25,000 to 1,34,000, but the expenses of the household have been reduced from 1,93,000 to 1,52,800.

Other charges bring the total of the Civil List to 4,33,100, showing a minimum saving of 36,900 yearly.

It is proposed that 40,000 should continue to be provided for the contingency of the King's marriage, but the amount should not be drawn as long as the King remains unmarried.

It is also proposed that an annuity of 70,000 be provided for his consort, should she survive her husband.

While the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall vested in the King shall remain at the present level of 1,04,000.

Items totalling 79,000 remain undrawn bringing the annual saving on the Civil List to 1,55,900.

The provision for other members of the Royal Family totals 1,94,000. Owing to his heavier duties as heir-presumptive, it is recommended that the Duke of York will receive 25,000 from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall and a similar amount set aside for the possible infant, the Duke of Cornwall.—Reuter's Special.

POISON GAS AND FASCISM

(Continued from page 6).

23 it decided to refer the Abyssinian complaints to the Italian Government for comment and explanation.

Is it the time for comments and explanation when the civil population is being exterminated by the most brutal means that the perverted genius of European "civilisation" has invented? Is not the testimony of neutral eye witnesses conclusive proof that Italy has been continuously using poison gas since last December? The Norwegian, Swedish and British ambulance units have reported that they have treated thousands of victims of poison gas. Is the League only marking time for the complete annihilation of Abyssinia? Is European civilisation without a conscience and without a soul?

FIELD MARSHAL AS IDEALIST

Lord Allenby Pleads For A World State

RUGBY: April 28.

Speaking at his installation today as the Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, observed that, nationalism was commonly held up to admiration as a high virtue, while internationalism, which was, in other words, generous sympathy with our fellow-men, was branded as a crime and a surrender and betrayal of our own peculiar interests and rights. (Message mutilated here).

"Nations maintain internal peace and good order by means of their own organised police forces who restrain personal and party brawlings", continued Lord Allenby. "But as yet there are no international police and nations continue to make war on each other freely. To the unprejudiced and dispassionate observer there can be, however, no obvious reason why rational procedure which has resulted in the establishment of a happy Social State by fusion in amity of once hostile tribes should not be extended to the creation of a wide comity of nations independent yet interdependent, a world federation or fellowship.

Is it too much to believe, asked Lord Allenby, that human intellect is equal to the problem of designing a World State wherein neighbours can live without molestation in collective security. Give it any name you please, League of Nations, Federated Nations, United States of the World. Why should there not be a world police just as each nation has a national police force?—B.O.W.

WINDJAMMER DOOMED

LONDON, April 28.

The position of the "Hertzog in Cecilie," the windjammer is reported to be hopeless. The prospect of refloating her has been abandoned. A start has been made on removing the valuable sails.

It will probably take a week to completely dismantle the ship and remove her cargo of grain, after which the vessel will be abandoned to the waves.—Reuter.

ARGENTINE MINISTER RESIGNS

BUENOS AIRES, April 28.

The Minister of the Interior, Doctor Melo, has resigned.—Reuter.

PRINCE FAROUK TO RETURN HOME

LONDON, April 28.

As a consequence of the news from Cairo arrangements have been made for Prince Farouk, the heir of King Fuad, who is at present being educated in England, to return home.—Reuter.

POLISH WAR ON SPECULATION

Zloty Joins Ranks Of Controlled Currencies

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WARSAW, April 27.

The Zloty has joined the ranks of controlled currencies with a decree closely regulating foreign exchange transactions, establishing a Commission whose leave will be necessary for purchase or transfer abroad of foreign currencies, granting of credits to foreigners and import and export of gold. Government officially explains that the decision is intended to prevent speculation and undue export of capital and will not interfere with normal trading conditions.

Announcement!

The American Express Co.'s "OLYMPIC" escorted tour through Europe leaves Bombay on June 27th and returns to Bombay on September 17th. The itinerary includes England, France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Italy. Special features are a comprehensive tour of Switzerland, a week's stay in Berlin during the Olympic games and a visit to the beautiful Riviera.

Full particulars from

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS Co., INC.
Travel Department
82/4, Esplanade Road,
Bombay.

Jawahar's Lead Unnerves Vested Interests

Mr. Shroff Out To "Demand" Justice From Britain

RAHIMTOOLA'S PLEA FOR TARIFF BARRIERS

India, Cannot Afford To Be Cats-paw In Hands Of Amateur Free Traders, He Says

"A country has to be prepared against foreign commercial invasion by a scientific and systematic tariff barrier and yet at the same time a country can cherish the idea that the elimination of such tariffs or at least their reduction is a way towards international peace. India cannot afford to be a cat's paw in the hands of amateur free-traders for the pleasure of witnessing her trade and industries curtailed and her markets flooded with foreign articles.

"We want a systematic and scientific frame of tariff policy and at the same time we want that the whole world should move to the times when international trade will not be hampered by such barriers too much."

Only Medium Of Protection

This was the view expressed by Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, in his speech, at the first quarterly meeting of the Chamber on Tuesday, when the report for the quarter was adopted.

Referring to the present tariff system, he said, "As long as this machine is there and as long as suitable changes are not made therein changes of the character recently suggested by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the revenue duties afford the only medium of protection for small industries. It has been our bitter experience during the last few years that what are known as small industries whistle in vain for any adequate protection."

DEPRECIATED RAILWAY INCOMES.

Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in his speech referred to the recent discussions in the Legislative Assembly on the Budget of the Government of India.

He said:

"Railway earnings are a correct index to the state of the trade in the country, perhaps much more correct than surpluses obtained by artificial means and unnatural and uncalled for taxation. Another index to the prosperity or otherwise of a country is its import and export trade. With regard to this, the balance of trade in the last few years has got its own tale to tell if it is compared with the decade following the War and even with pre-War years. Our representative in the Assembly, Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji, in his interesting speech on the Finance Bill in the Legislative Assembly on the 1st of March wherein he devoted a good space to the consideration of these trade figures, pointed out how "we have now a total trade of hardly half its pre-depression value and that without accounting for the depreciation in the Rupee If we take the gold value of our Foreign Trade to-day, it will not be much over one-third of the trade before the depression began." To businessmen these depreciated railway incomes and fallen imports and exports have got a much greater meaning and significance than any theoretical platitudes or spurious theory that surpluses obtained by additional taxation, when no taxation was necessary, connoted any extent of prosperity of the country.

TRADE BARRIERS.

"This fall in trade is due to some extent to the new trade policies adopted by some of the continental countries. Lala Padampat Singhania in his speech as President of the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce observed that "the economic life of the many European countries are still running into the narrow channel of economic nationalism instead following the broad course of internationalism." You must have read, during the last two or three years, any amount of protests on the part of British and other statesmen, that they were in favour of pursuing and following a policy of disarmament and yet urging and pleading before their own legislatures a policy of armament or re-armament as it is called, in order to avert the dangers of war and foreign invasion. The position of tariffs and so-called economic nationalism is somewhat analogous. A country has to be prepared against foreign commercial invasion by a scientific and systematic tariff barrier and yet at the same time a country well balanced mentally can cherish the idea that the elimination of such tariffs or at least their reduction is a way towards international peace.

"INDIA CANNOT BE CAT'S PAW."

"India cannot afford to be a cat's paw in the hands of amateur free traders for the pleasure of witnessing her trade and industries curtailed and her markets flooded with foreign articles. We want a systematic and scientific frame of tariff policy and at the same time we want that the whole world should move to the times when international trade will not be hampered by such barriers too much.

REVENUE DUTIES AND PROTECTION

Referring to the Revenue Duties and Protection, the speaker observed that it was true that the duties which were called revenue duties had, as their objective, the getting of revenues. But that they had a protective character from the very beginning of their imposition and that both Government and the public took them to be in this light, there was not the slightest doubt whatsoever. It was well-known how slow and ponderous was the machine the Government had set up for examination of claims of different industries for protection. As long as changes of the character recently suggested by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry were not effected in this machine, these revenue duties afford the only medium of protection for small industries.

The speaker then dwelt on the need for improvement in agriculture of the country. Agriculture and industries were inter-twined and nowhere more so than in this country where industries suffered from lack of purchasing power of the teeming millions who were living on the land.

Continuing, he stated:

INDO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

"Both the country and the Government of India will be faced in the near future with a great and complicated problem namely substitution of a new Agreement for the present one with Japan. Commercial bodies are being consulted as to what is their opinion about the present agreement and whether any modifications or otherwise will be necessary for a new one. The whole consideration, at present, being confidential, I regret the views of your Committee cannot be published as long as the proceedings remain confidential. It is essential that after Government receive the views from the different commercial bodies they should have an All-India Committee to review all these views with Government and then to formulate a definite line of action and policy which Government may adopt. At the time of the last Agreement Government took the co-operation of commercial bodies by having some commercial advisers, but their function was limited and they had to rest satisfied with being in the ante-chamber. It was not surprising therefore that they could not influence the course of the protocol or the final conclusions. If there is, however, a Committee of the nature I have pointed out it will be in a position to be in touch much more with the realities of the situation and to help Government in carrying on negotiations with the Japanese delegation.

INDIAN SHIPPING

"We have recently heard a lot about the Empire Maritime Policy, but where does India come in! Equality of status as the fundamental principle governing the relations of the members of the Commonwealth has been recognised by the Conference on the operation of Dominion legislation and merchant shipping legislation and it is this principle which has secured for their Parliaments not only the right to regulate their coasting trade in such manner as they like, but also the full and complete power to enact legislation relating to Merchant Shipping. India alone as a part of the Empire has been excluded from the benefit of this equality of status. When Mr. Asaf Ali asked the other day in the Legislative Assembly what steps would be taken to secure for India the same equality of status so that India might have full and complete power to enact legislation in respect of Merchant Shipping and to regulate its coasting trade in such manner as she likes, the Commerce Member referred him to the relevant provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935!

A PROPOSAL TURNED DOWN

"It was in 1933 that Sir Harry Haig told the Legislative Assembly that the India Office had forwarded to them the representations received from the British shipping interests to the effect that in future all civil and military servants serving under the Government of India and receiving the benefit of the Lee Passage and concessions should go home on leave or return from home to India only in ships flying the British Flag and added that they need not necessarily assume that these representations would be accepted. Within a year, however, these representations had their effect on the Government of India who urged upon all Officers entitled to concession passages to travel only by Empire ships which in practice meant British ships only! This is the Empire Maritime Policy in action which means an annual gift of a little over half a crore of rupees to British shipping. While I presume it was for the benefit of this Empire Shipping that the Government of India turned down the very reasonable proposal for a very moderate financial help of our Shipping Magnate and his friends for starting a fast passenger service between Bombay and Europe!

"CINDERELLA" OF EMPIRE SHIPPING

"But this is not all. Mr. Runciman, as the President of the Board of Trade, referred to the difficulties of British Shipping in the House of Commons in 1934 and appealed to the Dominions and India for co-operation and emphasised that their views would be sought as to the possible lines of help. We do not know whether the views of India as to the lines of co-operation were sought or not, since the Commerce Member refused in public interest to divulge the contents of the communication which the Government of India received from the Secretary of State in this connection. The result was that the circular was issued calling upon public and semi-public organisations to import their goods only by Empire Ships which in practice would mean an overwhelming proportion of British ships only. The Commerce Member assured the Assembly that the Empire shipping include Indian Shipping and although Indian Shipping had no existence whatsoever in the Overseas Trade, added "in common with the rest of the Empire, India benefits." India continues to be the Cinderella of Empire Shipping though she is at every step proclaimed as being a valuable link of the British Empire. How long will the Government of India continue to sit with their hands folded while the just claims of Indian shipping are ignored!"

"Ottawa" Must Go

Mr. A. D. Shroff, Vice-President, speaking next said, "The country must express its gratitude to the Legislative Assembly for resolving to give notice for the termination of the Ottawa Agreement. A close study of the various constituent items making up our import and export trade with Great Britain clearly demonstrates that the Agreement has not worked to the advantage of India as was claimed in 1932 by the Government. A few benefits, prominently brought out in the first year's working, like the export of linseed from India have proved to be ephemeral and seasonal. I am sorry to refer in this connection to the propaganda which is being engineered by some scaremongers that the termination of the Ottawa Agreement would lead to a serious dislocation of India's foreign trade and that India would lose her market in the United Kingdom. This is either the cry from interested quarters or from people who have not cared to make a close study of the question. Whilst the commercial community has advised termination of this Agreement as a purely business proposition, it is at the same time prepared to negotiate a fresh agreement which would secure for India a complete "quid pro quo" and is not based on considerations other than the mutual economic benefit of the two countries.

WANTED A SPECIAL BANKING ACT.

"My greatest disappointment with the amendment Bill is that the Government have still neglected to deal comprehensively with the recommendations of the Central Banking Committee. I should personally prefer a Special Banking Act to regulate the formation and working of banks in this country. If Government are really solicitous of promoting the economic betterment of this country, comprehensive legislation based on the recommendations of the Central Banking Committee ought to be undertaken by Government without further delay.

ECONOMIC CONDITION AND ITS CURE

"As a commercial association this Chamhber is not directly interested in the pronouncements and programme of political party leaders except insofar as they have a bearing on the commercial and economic life of the country. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his Presidential address at the Lucknow Congress has definitely expressed himself in favour of a programme which cannot merely be regarded as Socialism pure and simple. Pandit Jawaharlal no doubt spoke with conviction and after deliberation, but it is equally undoubted that his programme and the cure for the evils prevalent are engendered by a feeling of despair resulting from a callous and nonchalant "laissez-faire" attitude on the part of the ruling authorities of this country.

"NO CLEAR POLICY"

"The Government of India have through the mouth of their accredited spokesman, Sir James Grigg, ridiculed suggestions for economic planning and are claiming credit for refraining from idiotic action. Their policy so far has been one of complete drift. Whatever they have done hitherto in amelioration of the much-emphasised misery has been done without definite policy and in every case too late to be adequately fruitful. The responsibility of Government in allowing the economic conditions of this country to worsen to the existing low level and consequently of driving people in a feeling of despair to panaceas of the character suggested by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru cannot now be questioned. I believe even now it is not too late for Government to move immediately in the direction of appointing an Economic Council which should be entrusted with the task of preparing a co-ordinated scheme for the handling of our economic problem in its various ramifications, viz: the raising of the standard of living of the average inhabitant of India. Any such scheme will have to include measures for the wider spread of literacy and a drastic change in the existing educational system to impart a vocational and industrial bias

APPEAL TO CONGRESS

"Reverting to Pandit Nehru's speech, there is one particular point of view which affects us as a commercial association. Apart from the undesirability at this juncture in the history of this country of evoking class hatred between the "haves" and the "have-nots," Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has indulged in a serious self-contradiction when he wants a rapid industrialisation of the country and at the same time preaches the abolition of private prosperity. Pronouncements of this character coming particularly from a person in the position of the President of the most important political organisation in the country are more likely to injure the best interests of this country if they result in checking industrial enterprise and in encouraging flight of capital from India.

"POLITICAL FREEDOM FIRST"

"The commercial and industrial community of this country, in my opinion, must make it perfectly clear to the Congress that the most vital economic interests of the country are being endangered and a most undesirable and, if I may say so, anti-national feeling of class war is fostered by the teaching of the philosophy of which the President of the Indian National Congress is the author. On the other hand, I should also like the Indian commercial and industrial community to make it equally clear to the country that they are not standing in the way of securing minimum conditions of comfortable living for those engaged either in the factories or in tilling the soil, and that any scheme or plan towards that end which may be evolved by Government or the Congress will meet with their sympathetic consideration. The commercial and industrial community will always be prepared to move with the times, though the new requirements may entail an increasingly heavy burden and reduce correspondingly the attractiveness of further commitments. But in seeking relief for our economic conditions we have primarily to obtain our political freedom, and I would appeal to the Congress not to disturb that complete unity with which the country to-day demands from Great Britain concession of what is in justice due to us."

After a brief discussion the report was adopted.

COALITION OF MUSLIM GROUPS?

Leaders' Informal Conference Concludes

NEW DELHI, April 28.

It is understood that as a result of long talk between Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Habibul Rehman, President of the Ahrar Party last evening after the conclusion of the informal conference of the Muslim leaders here, chances of coalition of the Jamiat Ulema-I-Hind, Muslim Unity Board and other progressive Muslim groups with the Muslim Central Parliamentary Board have brightened up. Further negotiations with the Ahrar Party and other Muslim groups in the Punjab will be carried when Mr. Jinnah goes to Lahore.

Later, Ahrars and leaders of the Jamiat Ulema-I-Hind and the Unity Board met last night and discussed the situation arising out of Mr. Jinnah's talk with Mr. Habibul Rehman. It is understood that Mufti Kifayatullah and Ahmed Sayed will see Mr. Jinnah and explore further avenues of mutual understanding.— United Press.

CERAMIC EXPERT FOR TRAVANCORE

State To Establish Porcelain And China Clay Factory

TRIVANDRUM, April 28.

In connection with the proposed establishment of a State porcelian and China clay factory, the Travancore Government have appointed Sardar Doger Singh, head of the Ceramic Department, Benares Hindu University, as ceramic expert.

Government's investigations show that there are large areas of land in the Quilon Division containing large deposits of China clay suitable for the manufacture of high class porcelain and at the commencement of this financial year, it was decided to start clay refining and porcelain industries simultaneously. It was estimated that a clay refining and porcelain factory would require an initial outlay of three lakhs of rupees. This provision was included in the current year's budget.

STATE COUNCIL SESSION.

The session of the Upper House of the Travancore Legislature the Sri Chitra State Council commenced yesterday with the adoption of a motion recording expression of deep sorrow at the death of his late Majesty George Fifth and heartfelt sympathy with His Majesty King Edward the Eighth Queen Mary and also conveying to King Edward the Eighth their loyal congratulations on his accession and assurance of devotion to His Majesty. The resolution was moved by the Chief Secretary and after speeches from non-official and the President, Nawab Sir Muhamad Habibullah, adopted.

The House rose for the day in memory of His late Majesty.

To-day the House voted supplementary grants totalling nearly Rs. 180,000 including Rs. 70,000 for a leper colony in Normad, Rs. 20,000 for grants to new schools and Rs. 3,000 for the purchase of new pictures for the State Art Gallery.—A. P

Calcutta, April 28.—Two coolies were seriously injured following the explosion of a bomb at Dhappa Maidan in the suburb of Calcutta this evening while clearing the city's refuse materials from a railway line. One leg of one of the injured coolies were blown off.

MAIL BAGS LOOTED

Station Officials Assaulted And Villagers Kept At Bay By Armed Men

CALCUTTA, April 28.

About forty men, armed with lathis, looted mail bags last night at Jiaganj Station (on the E. B. Railway) in Murshidabad District, about 127 miles from Calcutta.

They also attempted to force an entrance into the booking office. They assaulted the station officials and the pointsman and the mail peon was also seriously injured.

They kept the villagers at bay by throwing stones at them.—A. P.

ALLEGED MEMBERS OF TERRORIST PARTY

Sentence Reduced On Appeal

CALCUTTA, April 28.

A story as to how Mussalmans came to be recruited as members of a terrorist party was narrated before Mr. Justice Cunliffe and Mr. Justice Henderson in connection with an appeal preferred by Mokbul Hossain Sheikh and five other Muslims who were sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each on charges of dacoity and conspiracy by the Special Magistrate of Mymensingh under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act.

The prosecution alleged that there was a terrorist party in a village in the district to which recruits used to be drawn from the Hindu Community alone in the beginning, but due to arrests the party lost several of its members and on account of the enforcement of special laws and ordinances dealing with terrorism, recruitment from among Hindus became impossible. An effort was then successfully made to draw recruits from Muslims to strengthen the party. In pursuance of a conspiracy a dacoity was committed by the appellants under the guidance of a Hindu youth, (who subsequently turned approver) on the night of October 12, 1934.

In denying the charges, it was argued on behalf of the appellants that coming from ordinary cultivating class, they had not got any political sentiments and they were not members of the village terrorist party as alleged.

Their lordships reduced the sentence of five of the appellants from seven to three years' rigorous imprisonment each, while confirming the sentence of seven years' rigorous imprisonment passed on one appellant who was alleged to have carried a gun at the time of the dacoity.—A. P.

ITALY'S INROAD INTO ALBANIA?

Rome Gives Loan: Spreads Tentacles Into Administration

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

While engaged in war in Abyssinia, Italy is not neglecting its scheme of penetration in smaller States of Europe. By a recent agreement, the Muslim State of Albania across the Adriatic becomes a virtual protectorate of Italy. For a loan of forty million gold francs to be paid in yearly instalments of 8 million gold francs, Albania has signed an agreement, of which the principal features are as follows:—

Appointment of Italian instructors in all branches of the State administration. Appointment of Italian instructors for the Army, which is to be raised to a strength of 10,000 men. Fortification of Mount Karaburma to protect Italian island of Saseno to insure Italy against any attack either by Britain or any other country. Harbour works under Italian direction to be constructed in Italian strategic interests. Italy to have a complete tobacco monopoly of Albania.

This success of Italian diplomacy will have its repercussions in Balkan politics. Yugo-Slavia naturally will look for allies elsewhere.—United Press.

MUNICIPALITY AND MUSLIM LEADERS

Tactful Handling Of Piquant Situation

LAHORE, April 28.

A piquant situation arose this morning which but for the tactful handling by the Muslim leaders would have led to serious developments.

It appears that the Municipal authorities were putting a plot of land in which was situated a mosque, to auction. In the plan of the land to be auctioned prepared by the Municipality, a portion of the mosque yard was included. This morning, when the auction was about to take place, a large crowd of Muslims gathered and assumed a threatening attitude. Maulana Aktar Ali, Syed Habib and Mian Ferze Uddin Ahmed rushed to the spot, reasoned with the crowd and prevailed upon them to remain peaceful. Thereafter they interviewed the Deputy Commissioner who ordered the deference of the auction for eight days allowing time for negotiations for a settlement between the Municipality and the Muslim leaders.—United Press.

EUGENE O'NEILL'S GREAT AMERICAN DRAMA

Ah Wilderness!

A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER Picture

Starring Wallace BEERY Lionel BARRYMORE ALINE MacMAHON ERIC LINDEN CECILIA PARKER SPRING BYINGTON

A CLARENCE BROWN PRODUCTION

Produced by Hunt Stromberg

Directed by CLARENCE BROWN

• M-G-M outbid all other companies to acquire for the screen the play that was a sensation on Broadway, and that captured the heart of America on tour! Every heartbeat, every moment of drama, of tenderness, laughter and tears in Eugene O'Neill's great play are here now in a superb motion picture whose memory you'll cherish for all time!

Central Cinema

NEAR ALBLESS BAUG—CHARNI RD.
OFF QUEEN'S RD.—'Phone 27787

NEXT SATURDAY

Lovely, Adorable, Beautiful
ANN SOTHERN
in the greatest musical comedy of the year

THE GIRL FRIEND

Plans Open—Book Early. 'Phone 27787.

THE CENTRAL BAR IS FULLY LICENSED.

From Across The Seas

GLEANINGS FROM THE PRESS

(By Our London Correspondent)

Dr. Goebbels' dictatorship over the cultural life of Germany is confirmed by an announcement by Herr Hitler. It declares that the Minister of Propaganda alone is empowered to reach binding decisions in connection with the spheres of national life entrusted to his charge. These are enumerated as follows:—

National holidays,
State ceremonies.
Broadcasting.
National hymns,
Plastic and graphic arts.
Music, theatre, cinema.
Literature,
Exhibitions,
Trade fairs, and
Advertising of all descriptions.

No explanation is given of the necessity for this announcement. It is an open secret that there has been unnecessary friction between Dr. Goebbels and other members of the German Cabinet over the exact limits of his spheres of influence.

Added to this, Dr. Goebbels is contemplating a new cultural exploit. This will be the revolutionising of orthodox Wagnerian production, in regard to the "Ring." The more barbaric elements in the scenery, costumes and other traditional stage properties, are to undergo a process of expurgation and refinement. The ancestors of the new Germany are no longer to appear in the guise of barbarians, or their civilizations as rudimentary. In future, not only the heroes, but the choruses will be dressed and armed as early German nobles and fine gentlemen. The first experiment in this direction will be made with the crowd in "Gotterdammerung," at the Munich Opera House, where, no doubt, the Nazis are sufficiently brown to stand any tampering whatever with their beloved opera.

* * * *

According to a message from Tokio the famous decree of the Mikaso in the Gilbert and Sullivan opera is recalled by the new bans imposed to teachers by the education authorities of that city. The restrictions, while not as fearsome as those of Gilbert's "virtuous man," are in accordance with the Japanese Government's policy of stiffening official discipline, and will greatly affect teachers' freedom. The decrees are as follows:

Women teachers must not walk to school with men colleagues.

Principals to keep watch on the private life of teachers working under them.

Marriages between teachers banned.

Unmarried men teachers cannot be officials of girl pupils' associations.

Finally, it is ordered that men and women teachers must not take trips together.

* * * *

The word petrol, whose inventor has just retired after 54 years with his firm, is only used in Great Britain and other parts of the British Empire. In the United States the commodity is called gasoline, in France essence, in Germany benzine, in Arabic-speaking countries gaz.

The crude oil, petroleum, from which petrol is derived is of great antiquity. In the days of Nineveh and Babylon, the oil springs of Is, on the Euphrates, were famous; and Herodotus, Strabo, Diodorus, Pliny, Plutarch, Aristotle, and Josephus all mention petroleum deposits which were used for various purposes, in Egypt for embalming. In Europe the first oil springs to be discovered were in North Italy, and led one of the municipalities there to adopt as its emblem a salamander surrounded by flames.

* * * *

The spring arrivals of American visitors in London have unexpected sidelights. With a laugh, an attendant in one of the big stores in West End said to a pressman: "The Americans have arrived—I've just sold £27 worth of shaving brushes to a visitor from New York.

This correspondent duly reminded his readers not to dismiss this detail lightly. Liners have been arriving, he said, for three unusually full of visitors from the States, and they are cheerful, big spenders. And they find in London a multitude of little things to buy. In the boom years they contributed much to the prosperity of Britain's luxury trades.

According to this correspondent it is the Indian Princes, who still have the record for large purchases of queer things, though. He knows of one Indian rajah who during a recent visit to London went to a noted hairdresser in the West End, was asked by the barber if he would like a bottle of hair lotion, and placed an order for £100 worth, to be sent out to him regularly for a year.

* * * *

The German-sounding name of General Schweissgutt, the head of the French Military Mission, now in London for the Staffs talk, has aroused curiosity. He was born in Switzerland, of Alsatian parents. We are apt to forget that there are some two million bearers of German names in France, mainly from Alsace, but also from Lorraine and other frontier provinces; so that although Germans may be regarded with suspicion in France, German names are not.

Marshal Foch hailed from Gascony; his name had a decided teutonic ring. So has that of General Weygand, his famous Chief of Staff, who succeeded the Marshal later as a professional head of the French Army, and, who, incidentally, was born in Brussels. There are a host of French generals and air and naval leaders with German names. Those of Von Francois and Von Hutier will be readily recalled by students of the Great War. Both these fighting generals were descended from refugee Hugenot families.

Renew your energy and power of concentration by a timely glass of "Vimto." This most delicious and healthful cordial will keep your blood pure and tone the whole system.

Sole Distributor:
K. J. BHAT,
Post Box 3533,
Bombay 4.

REFRESH YOURSELF WITH **VIMTO** V.3

Mysore Silk Fabrics

GEORGETTES, CREPES, SATINS
HANDKERCHIEFS
Made by the Govt. Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore
from purest Mysore Silk

Guaranteed Free from any Artificial or Foreign Admixture

Agents:
THE MYSORE PRODUCTS,
191, Princess St., BOMBAY.
Leading Stockists:
THE "SWADESHI"
Yusuf Building, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY
THE "MYSORE SILK DE POT"
Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

PUNJAB PARTIES AND ELECTIONS

(From Our Correspondent)
AMRITSAR, April 28.

The stage for the electioneering campaign for the Reformed Councils in the Punjab can be said to have been set up with the issue of the urban Hindu party's manifesto which enunciates its programme as distinct from the Unionist Party led by Sir Fazli Hussain. The party will hereafter be known as the Punjab Nationalist Progressive Party and its membership is open to all those subscribing to the party's creed as set out in its manifesto issued by Raja Narendranath who, in the course of a statement says that the Party will be National in its aims, eschewing communal oligarchy and will aim at preparing the Province to take its proper share in the endeavour to secure for India full Dominion Status, promoting harmony among all classes of the Punjabis; Abolition of Communal Electorates in the Legislatures and Local Bodies, and with this aim, will work for the present with the reservation of seats for the various communities, but ultimately, without any reservation. To secure this object, it will prepare the Minority Communities to accept the adult suffrage; the prevention of the domination of the Province by any oligarchy based on communal forces and considerations employed to monopolize that public offices and positions of power; and the amelioration of condition of the poor, weak and resourseless.

The party will work to rehabilitate rural credit and aid indigenous banking.

JAWAHARLAL VISITING NASIK?

Ten Thousand Workers To Be Enlisted In Two Months

(From Our Correspondent).
NASIK: (By Mail).

An invitation has been sent by the local Congress Committee to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the National Congress to visit Nasik on his way to Bombay, where he is going to attend the session of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

NEXT CONGRESS SESSIONS.

The possibility of holding the next (sic) session of the Congress at Nasik was envisaged by Mr. G. H. Deshpande at a public meeting held here on the river bank, under the auspices of the D.C.C. Mr. Gadre presiding. The meeting was held with a view to explain the importance of the resolutions adopted at Lucknow.

INTENSIVE PROPAGANDA.

Mr. Deshpande in the course of his speech exhorted the audience to strengthen the Congress and announced the programme of the D.C.C. to enlist ten thousand Congress workers during the next two months and by carrying on intensive propaganda in accordance with the policy and programme adopted at Lucknow, in the district, with a view to make it an organisation of the masses. The meeting was well attended, and was addressed by Mr. M.V. Javorkar also.

INDEPENDENCE EXPLAINED.

A vigorous appeal to the peasants of Baglan taluka to rally round the banner of the Congress with a view to help the Congress to achieve its goal of complete independence for the nation, which meant a system of Government carried on in accordance with the wants and wishes of the masses was made by Mr. P.S. Apte, the Vice-President of the Nasik Distt. Congress Committee, in the course of his presidential address at the conference of Baglan peasants, held at Thengoda, a village in the Baglan taluka, Nasik Distt.

Mr. Apte in the course of his forceful speech, which was much appreciated by the peasants who had assembled in hundreds, stressed the necessity of organisation and agitation with a view to get their grievances redressed.

A GOOD AUGURY.

Several important resolutions were adopted at the conference, which demanded, among other things, reduction in the land revenue and an immediate solution of the problem of rural indebtedness. This conference augurs well for holding a successful district peasants' conference in May next, and was one of the preliminary conferences proposed to be held before the district conference with a view to prepare the field for the conference of the peasants from all over the district.

ORGANISE AND AGITATE.

An appeal to the peasants of this district, over the signatures of prominent Congress workers and persons belonging to the other progressive and nationalist schools has been distributed all over the district, which attempts to impress upon the minds of the peasants the necessity and importance of the district conference at which all the burning problems affecting the peasants are to be discussed, and a permanent board is proposed to be brought into being, with a view to organise and agitate for the purpose of giving effect to the programme that might be formulated after a careful deliberation at the conference.

THOUSAND PEASANTS ATTENDING?

The conference is likely to be attended by Sardar Patel and according to the estimate of the Congressmen of this district not less than twenty thousand peasants from all over the district are expected to attend the conference. The lead given by Pandit Jawaharlal at the Lucknow Congress and the new direction given to the policy and programme of the Congress has been received by the Congressmen and public all over the district with great enthusiasm. The D.C.C. has undertaken a vigorous programme of propagating the important resolutions at Lucknow throughout the district, and give the widest possible publicity to the resolutions, in particular, regarding the impending world war, constituent assembly as well as those on mass contact and organisation. They expect to enrol ten thousand Congress members in the district in the course of next two months. The Nasik City Congress Committee has launched a "ward to ward" campaign in the city in the same connection and well attended meetings are being held in every Municipal ward at which impressive speeches are being delivered by prominent Congressmen.

New Burma Governor

RANGOON, April 28.

It is understood that the ceremony of taking the oaths of office and allegiance by the new Governor, Sir Archibald Cochrane will be held at Maymyo on the morning of the 8th May. The Chief Justice of Burma will administer the oaths.—A.P.

NIEMEYER'S REPORT

To Be Presented To Parliament And Published On May 1

SIMLA, April 28.

The Associated Press understands that Sir Otto Niemeyer's report on Financial Enquiry will be presented to Parliament on April 30 and published simultaneously in England and India on May 1st.—A.P.

RAILWAY EARNINGS IMPROVE

SIMLA, April 28.

For the week ending April 20 Railway earnings were Rs. 16.90 lakhs better than the corresponding period of last year and since the beginning of April the earnings have improved by Rs. 26 lakhs approximately compared with last year.—A.P.

Why Broach Bhangis Have Gone On Strike

Sjt. Chunilal Vyas, Secretary of Ahmedabad Bhangi Kamdar Union writes from Broach:—

Reports published about Broach in your paper to-day are inaccurate. On hearing the news of Bhangi strike I left for Broach the same day. On enquiry I found that the cause of the Bhangis was just. The Bhangis did not go on hartal of their own initiative. They placed certain demands before the President of the Municipality. On the pay-day they were asked to sign certain notices without previous information. They refused to sign such a document, and were turned out of the Municipality.

This shows that the Municipal attitude was adamant and stiff from the beginning.

To-day is the 18th day of the strike. The Bhangis are calm and quiet. All their attempts for arbitration have failed. Some of them were beaten. They have complained to the court for the same.

The attitude of Sjt. Dinker Desai, the President of the Municipality is most painful. The Bhangis never expected such stiff attitude from him. They say that during the visit of Thakkar Bappa at Broach, both he and Dr. Chandulal Desai exhorted the Bhangis to place their demands before them. Now their grievances are not being heard.

The Bhangis thank Mrs. Maniben Kara, Indulal Yagnik and V. B. Karnik for their support.

Nagpur is experiencing terrible heat, the temperature rising to 112 degrees. Part of the nights are, however, comparatively less exacting.

A NON-BRAHMIN'S DIARY

(BY A DIARIST.)
BOMBAY.

The Non-Brahmin youths are up and doing. After the split created at Dhulia in the Non-Brahmin ranks both the rival groups had been sulenly watching the situation—rather a policy of drift was allowed to be followed with the result that the poor masses were left in the lurch. The Dhulia Conference was mainly called for consolidating the Non-Brahmin forces in the Presidency and to adopt a New Constitution so that the Party would be able to work on most democratic lines. But, unfortunately, the fateful conference could not transact any of these avowed objects and the gulf that divided the conservatives and the forward group widened all the more. Mr. More M.L.C. tried very hard to bridge this gulf without any success. But it was left to the Poona people to find a solution to bring the fighting forces together. The Youths of the Poona District had already decided to call a District Conference of the Non-Brahmins of the Poona District and eventually they decided to hold the Conference at Baramati. After they had reached this decision rumours got afloat that the history of Dhulia would repeat once again at Baramati and the conveners were very cautious in proceeding with the work of the conference. But at last they fixed 19th inst. to hold the session and they decided to have Mr. Shripatrao Shinde to preside over this important conference. It was not without hesitation that Mr. Shinde consented to occupy the chair. In spite of the pessimistic atmosphere surrounding the workers the conveners were fortunate enough to meet with success in their undertaking. The date of the Conference arrived and delegates from different parts began to pour in. The Council Non-Brahmin Party was conspicuous by their absence. And even Mr. B. V. Jadhav did not attend and he showed his sympathy and gave his blessing for the success of the Conference by an epistle of his. But the youngters were not to be disheartened by this utter lack of indifference of those who have made it their business to enter the Councils and fight for the loaves and fishes of offices. The youths seemed to be determined to make the conference a success come what may. The Bombay group consisting of Messrs. Daundker, Savant, and Bahirat created a confidence in the minds of the conveners by a bold assertion that they would leave no stone unturned to make a complete success of this Conference. Important amongst those who attended the Conference were Mr. More, M. L. C. Messrs. Jedhe, More Bagde and Chavan of Poona Bhapker and Kanavde of Ahmednagar and Mr. D. R. Bhonsle of Kolhapur. The atmosphere was tense with excitement as the day advanced and the arrival of the president-elect gave added interest to the situation. He at once realised the situation and invited the leaders of various groups for an informal discussion which lasted well nigh over an hour and an amicble settlement was arrived at. Great enthusiasm prevailed over this decision and soon the delegates began to repair to the Shivaji Theatre where the conference was to meet. The President elect was taken in a procession along the important thoroughfares of Baramati and hundreds of people took part in the procession.

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

On arrival at the pandal Rao Saheb Jachak, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, read his speech which was couched in plain language and showed concerned for the agriculturists. Then Mr. Shinde delivered his extempore speech which lasted for an hour. He strongly criticised the Council Party for its inaction and dwelt at length on the methods of improving the lot of the poor peasant. He paid a great tribute to Mahatma Gandhi for the work he is doing of Gramodhar and said that without the efforts of Mahatmaji the Government would not have consented to spend any money on the village uplift movement. He also referred to the efforts of the Soviet Government for amiliorating the lot of the peasants and workkers. He said that India's was a very costly administrative machinery in the world and naturally very little money was left for nation-building purposes. He resented the practice of having a highly paid public service in the country and said that India would progress when the salaries of the officers were cut down substantially. He laid particular empasis on improving the lot of the peasants and workers.

After he had deliverd his speech several resolutions were passed unanimousiy. I would refer to only two of the most important. By one resolution the conference resolved to work the reforms although they were highly unsatisfactory and fell short of the aspirations of the masses. Messrs. Bagde, Daundker and Savant spoke on this important resolution. Another resolution was moved by Mr. Daundker to the effect that a committee should be appointed by the Conference to bring about soldarity amongst the Non-Brahmins. Several people addressed the Conference on this resolution which was finally adopted. Thus the Conference which it was feared might end in a fiasco proved to be a successful one. The youths achieved what the older leaders failed in doing at Dhulia and contributed a great deal towards he consolidation of the masses. Let us hope the good work thus commenced by the Youths at Baramati will be carried further by the enthusiastic workers of he Non-Brahmin Party and that the advancement of the party rather than self aggrandisement would be the guiding spirit amongst them.

HANAVA

PATENTED

ANTI-CREASE SUITINGS

RESIST AND RECOVER FROM CREASING.

RETAIN A CLEAN AND FRESH APPEARANCE.

DO NOT SHRINK.

Made by

THE BUCKINGHAM & CARNATIC CO., LTD., MADRAS

Distributors:—

Brijmohan Krishanparshad

336-A, Kalbadevi: BOMBAY 2.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Prof. K. T. Shah On Jawaharlal

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Neither Mr. Patel nor myself desire to turn this correspondence into an argument; but I fear I must reply to his last, though very briefly.

I did not concieve leadership in the sense which Mr. Patel seems to have in view I consider that kind of leadership more akin to Teachership, with a possible ending in Dictatorship. When one claims to lead the masses 'for their own interests,' there is always a margin of doubt left as to what constitutes those interests; and one is apt to interpret them according to one's own conception of those interests. That is the excuse for parents, teachers, benevolent despots and dictators. I was not speaking. I repeat of "leaders" in that sense; and so my impression remains unaffected.

Mr. Patel's second charge about my impressions and Reflections conveying my own views or inclinations is certainly not borne out by the illustration quoted. It was only an objective impression of the currents I noticed, which in no way conveys my personal view on the point. I may add that I had never intended to convey in these narratives my own opinions as I do not consider that a proper place for the subject.

I hope this will close the correspondence.—Yours, etc.,

K. T. SHAH.

April 28.

A Hockey Tournament For Juniors

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Press and the public alike have recently been stressing the necessity of holding a Hockey Tournament for juniors in Bombay, restricting the entries to boys of 18 years of age and under. This proposition is now definitely under consideration and should the entries justify it, our juniors will be given the opportunity of having a tournament run for them.

It is very gratifying to note the development in hockey our youngsters are making and any one who has witnessed the games in the Junior Aga Khan would unhesitatingly support the view that in our school boy teams there is such material as could go out and prove a success in first class hockey. To quote an instance, the St. Mary's Boys played Vincent Club in a game last Sunday and although the club won, the game throughout was replete with thrills and nothing but experience made the school go down.

The entries for the Junior Aga Khan tourney are restricted to school teams and only such as are affiliated to the B.H.A.; consequently, our other juniors do not get a chance of showing up in class hockey, therefore, the proposition of running a tournament in which only juniors could enter should be a very welcome one, and it is hoped that Principals of Schools and Colleges, secretaries of clubs and others would encourage this enterprise and send in or recruit as many entries as they conveniently could for the purpose of making the trial a success.

The hockey season being nearly over the tournament will be worked on the k.o. system, but next year the question of making the tournament a league will be considered.

All suggestions in this direction would be warmly welcomed, and enquiries in the first instance may be made to H. T. Sherry, Bharat Niwas Parel Bombay, who will be glad to furnish further particulars.—Yours, etc.

(TOUCH LINE).

Postal Rates

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—May I be permitted to suggest through the medium of your valuable columns that while the postal authorities showed generosity in allowing 1 tola weight, for inland letters, in 1 anna postage against ½ tola before the amendment, they have been prompt to increase considerably in adopting tola system for inland letters:

Previous to this amendment, an inland letter weighing 1 oz. (2½ tolas) required 1-1/4 annas postage and now the due postage for a letter of the same weight is 2 annas.

It is hoped that the authorities will kindly see their way to reduce the inland letter rates which are far too high in consideration to other countries.—Yours, etc.,

F. H. A. S.

Bank Of India "Round Building"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the fatal fall from the fourth storey of the Bank of India "Round Building" situated at the corner of Kalbadevi Road and Princess Street junction of a person reported the otherday, I think that this may be genuine accident. The parapet of the verandah erected is very low proportionately to the height of the building and causes any one standing there and peeping down the street giddiness and fears of precipitous fall. I myself had once to go to Dr. Shroff, an eye specialist, for treatment of my eye a fortnight ago, and had experienced a similar sensation. I, therefore, think from the angle of a layman's vision that it is an error of the Bank's architects and contractors that they have not provided railings for the parapet or not erected sufficiently high the parapet of verandah.—Yours, etc.,

N. P. DALAL.

Dated April 25.

Rents In Development Chawls

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The other day it was reported in the papers that the B.D.D chawls were going to be improved. Anybody, who has seen these chawls, will agree with me when I say that they are quite unsuitable for human habitation as at present constructed. However, the rents charged in these chawls are proportionately higher than any of the ordinary chawls in the vicinity. For instance at present in the Delisle Road B.D.D. Chawls one is required to pay Rs. 9, 10 and 11, respectively per room according as the rooms are situated on the ground, first or top floor. the chawls are mostly occupied by poor mill workers whose miserable condition is very well-known to the public of Bombay. On account of the present reduced scales of pay in the mills and as a result of at least two or three unemployed persons in every house, it is very difficult for these poor labourers to pay such heavy rents. It is really these people who need relief by way of cheap rents in these hard days.

One is at a loss to understand as to why the rooms in the B. D. D. Chawls at Delisle Road are charged double or even treble the rent that is being charged for rooms at Worli B. D. D. Chawls, of equal dimensions and having the facility of electric lights etc.

It is unnecessary to say that it is on account of the heavy rents that some B. D. D. chawls at Delisle Road have still remained vacant since construction.

It is therefore, highly desirable in the interest of the poor mill workers that the rents be brought to the level of rents at Worli and the facility of electric lights that has been offered to the Worli residents be also offered to the Delisle Road residents. By doing so I am sure that the authorities will gain much, since the vacant chawls will be occupied in no time for the poor families, who on account of monetary difficulties are forced to stay in a single room will be enabled to shift to separate rooms and which will ultimately remove congestion and encourage healthy living. Will the Mayor who described himself as a labour Mayor exert his influence and do something for the labourers?—Yours etc.,

"ONE WHO KNOWS".

Bombay April 22.

"Bombay's Viceroy"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To Bombay's many claims to greatness and "firstness" (sic), as championed repeatedly by Bori Bunder Major, must be added another! Lord Willingdon is referred to (editorially) not as India's Viceroy but as "Bombay's Viceroy." (His Lordship doubtless will appreciate the compliment). And yet both His Lordship and his gracious consort seldom bothered to visit Bombay, but always gave decided preference to Calcutta, "the London of the East."—Whenever (absent from the capital), they were generally to be found in Calcutta, even during Christmas for weeks. If any, doubt exists of their preference to Calcutta over Bombay (which so many fight shy of), one has only to point to what was formerly "Belvedere," and now known as "The Viceroy's House," Calcutta (No. 2), like Imperial Delhi, (No. 1).—Yours, etc.,

DITCHER.

Bombay, April 22.

Matriculation Papers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay University appears to counteract the rise in the figures of examinees specially of the Matriculation by having recourse to newer and newer devices from year to year. Despite the criticism about the last year's examiners in the Senate meetings, some time back, when not even 40 per cent. students passed in English, this year's English papers were still stiffer. The first paper was like a bolt from the blue. Many students are reported to have felt horrified and left questions unanswered.

Coming to questions in particular, the appreciations, poems, unusual as they were, carried 20 marks, each mark requiring one full answer. The first stiff poem of 4 lines carried 7 questions for 7 marks. Subjects for dialogues were pre-date and difficult of imagination. Out of 5 essays only one could draw the students' choice but it was repeated again after 4 years. An essay like "Puns" or "Three hours in the examination Hall" or "A voyage to the Moon" is too dry to write upon. Even undergraduates can write little on them, not to say of poor matric boys. This is the first time that authors' names are asked both in prose and poetry pieces. The second English paper carried a novel feature. The selection of titles for paragraphs is the province of journalism. One title carried one mark. Ten paras ran over nearly 2 sides. Considering the number of readings each student would be required to have of the ten paragraphs, ten marks were quite inadequate. This year, 20 marks instead of the usual ten marks were assigned to rapid reading questions.

In Geometry, the usual questions on concurrence, projections, segments, were conspicuous by their absence. The construction of trapezium was extremely difficult. In Arithmetic and Algebra, problems were strange and puzzling. No texts in these branches of Mathematics ever prescribe such examples.

Though I accept the intelligence of a History question on historical personages and their description and association to be described in one sentence each, yet I cannot refrain from commenting on the number of 18 names carrying only 9 marks. It would have been better if some option had been granted.

Geography questions specially those tabulated and recent air race ones were beyond the grasp of majority of students. I am sure most of teachers and even examiners in Geography if asked in the ordinary course would positively fail to give correct answers.

From all this, it is quite apparent that the poor students are at the mercy of the examiners and University authorities. In other countries, examiners try to draw from students what they know while in the case of the Bombay University, they try to gather what they do not know. Those who enrich the University coffers, are really hit hard.—Yours, etc.,

V. M. MANIAR.

Rajkot, April 19.

Maruti Temple Sabha Mandap

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The so called dispute over the proposed construction of a Sabha Mandap attached to a Maruti Temple near the Byculla Bridge, between Hindus and Moslems, seems to my mind to be their leaders' own creation.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan would have us believe that during the last four or five days, the feelings of Muslims had been ruffled owing to the proposed construction of the Sabha Mandap on account of its proximity to the mosque.

It is really very difficult to imagine how some Hindu devotees gathered in a hall built for the sake of worship, would cause injury to our Muslim friends congregating in the neighbouring mosque for the same purpose.

In my opinion Mr. Khan is really ill-advised to take up this matter in a communalistic spirit at a time when peace and harmony prevails between the two sister communities in this great cosmopolitan city, more so because he claims to be a Congress socialist free from communal bias. He ought to advise his Muslim friends not to agitate since the proposed Sabha Mandap will not be utilised for a cinema or a toddy shop, but purely for the purpose of worshipping the same. Almighty God who if Mr. Khan allows me to say so, is the same which his Muslim brethren worship though under different names.—Yours etc.,

"UNITY".

Bombay April 24.

Matriculation Hindi Paper

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—This year's Matriculation Hindi Paper betrays the ignorance of the examiner. In Q. 2 (B) two lines from the Ram Charit Manas' are quoted. There are mistakes in both the lines. In the first line the last word 'ghana' and in the second line the second word 'halta' are omitted.

In Section II in Q. 6 the figures of speech in Q. 2 (K) is asked. As a matter of course there is a figure of speech there. Again in the same question the word 'so' is used, which is entirely out of date and a dead letter in the modern Hindi literature. The very question has another mistake of punctuation. There is a question mark (?) after a sentence which is in the imperative mood.

In Q. 5 the learned examiner asks the autobiography of some writers. But they never wrote their auto-biographies. In the last question 'Pericles'—a proper nown begins with a small letter.

On the whole the paper is below the standard and full of mistakes.

Bombay has taken a leading part in promoting the cause of Hindi. But the University authorities always turn a deaf year to the call of public. I hope they will pay attention to the matter and next time will appoint a qualified man from the line.—Yours etc.,

A HINDI SPEAKING MAN.

B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Union

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have seen press message from Ahmedabad in your Dak edition of 22nd April, 1936.

Comrade Rudradatt Bharadhwaj was never a General Secretary of the B.B. & C.I. Rly. Employee's Union at Bombay. But he was a paid organiser, and was removed from the Union for holding contrary views to the policy of the Union, before his conviction under section 124-A for seditious speech in connection with the textile strike in Ahmedabad.—Yours, etc.,

MARCEL FERNANDES.
Hon. Organizing Secretary.
B. B. & C. I. Rly. Employee's Union, Camp, Dohad.
Freelandganj, April 22.

JALGAON NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL'S PROGRESS

Education Minister Lays Corner-Stone Of Building

At the laying of the corner-stone of the New Building and the Prize Distribution on the 24th inst., of the East Khandesh Education Society's New English School, Jalgaon, at the hands of the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister of Education, Government of Bombay, in the course of a long report which he read on the occasion, the Headmaster, traced the origin, history and foundation of the School in 1880 as an A. V. School started by the Municipality and dealing with the various financial and other difficulties the school had to undergo, until at last the number of classes in March 1934 was 16 and that of the students 549. In March 1935, there were 16 classes and 552 students. This year the number of classes has increased to 17 and that of the students to 554.

BOMBAY 'VARSITY MATRICULATES

Larkana Protest Against Stiff English Papers

(From A Correspondent.)

LARKANA, (By Mail.)

A meeting of parents and students of Larkana held recently fully endorsed the views of the Head Masters Association, Hyderabad (Sind), about the English papers set at the last matriculation examination, and viewed with alarm the trend of the Bombay University to put questions at Matriculation examination, too severe for the standard.

The resolution states, this will have a tendency to procure more failures which means loss of time of students and money of parents. How far the Bombay University has been successful in helping the student community can be gauged only from the results of competitive examinations held in India. The Bombay University cannot take credit for success of those of its students who go to England because their success may be due to the coaches. A matriculate of the Bombay University carries no greater weight than his compeer of the Punjab or of any other University.

It is, therefore, requested that the University authorities should see that there is no unnecessary slaughter on account of strict assessment, and for the future examination papers should be such that average students may go through. The World is touchstone and will find out the best for itself.

Stiff matriculation tests will have bad repercussions on lower standards and will adversely affect the morale and health of the whole student community.

Viceroy's Visit To Indian Military Academy

SIMLA, April 28

A communique states:—His Excellency the Viceroy to-day paid an informal visit to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra-Dun.

He was conducted round by Brigadier Kingsley, Commandant, and watched the cadets drilled. His Excellency expressed himself as much impressed by the high standard of work.—A.P.

INQUIRY INTO VITA INCIDENT

Passengers And Traffic Relief Association's Move

The Jt. Honry. Secretaries, Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, writes:—

The Passengers and Traffic Relief Association have appointed an Inquiry Committee, consisting of Messrs. Gordhandas G. Morarji, Mulraj Cursondas and Khimjee M. Bhujpurja, to institute enquiries into the hardships and loss caused to passengers travelling by the s.s. 'Vita' on Saturday th 18th April, 1936.

The Committee will begin its work soon after the statements of facts and relevant evidence in connection with this incident are put before it. Institutions, Associations and individuals who are in a position to tender evidence in this connection, with regard to the loss incurred either by themselves or their relatives due to this incident are requested to send the same to the Jt. Honry. Secretaries, The Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, as early as possible.

The Association hopes that the general public in possession of proper evidence in this connection will not fight shy, but will come forward with all available evidence to enable the Committee to deal with the matter as promptly and carefully as possible.

HABITUAL KHADI WEARERS

Association Formed For Bombay And Suburbs

The Hon. Secretary writes:—

The first general meeting of the members of the Association was held on Sunday last at Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale's place at New Bhatwadi at 6-30 p.m. Mr. S. A. Brelvi presiding.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Messrs. R. S. Padbidri, Ramdas Mohandas Gandhi, Vithal S. Shetti, Ganesh Sitaram Joshi, R. M. Desai, Yeshwant K. Khadilkar, Manoharlal Matubhai, Miss Bachubai Wagle and Dr. Hariram Mohandas attended.

The Association was formally constituted, and the following were some of the Rules and Regulations passed:

That the Association be called "Habitual Khadi wearers' Association Bombay (including Suburbs)."

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

Aims and Objects of the Association are:—

To get Habitual Khadi wearers of Bombay (including Suburbs) to know each other and to come into closer contact with one another than heretofore.

To prepare a register of habitual Khadi-wearers.

To spread the gospel of Khadi and popularise the use of Khaddar.

By "Habitual Khadi Wearers means a person who wears Khaddar exclusively.

The membership fee has been fixed at annas four per yd.

The Council of Administration shall consist of 12 members of whom one will be President, one Secretary, and one Treasurer.

The meeting then elected the following members for the Council for the year 1936:

President:—Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale.

Secretary:—Dr. Hariram Mohandas.

Treasurer:—Mr. Manoharlal Matubhai.

Members:—Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, R. S. Padbidri, Ramdas Mohandas Gandhi, Y. K. Khadilkar and Miss Bachubai Wagle.

These eight members have been authorised to co-opt the remaining four members on the Council.

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON

Statistics Of Mills During March

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Secretary Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following statement of Indian cotton consumed in mills in India:—

The statistics based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by Mills in British India and on Voluntary Returns by Mills in Indian States.

(In bales of 400 lb. net).

CONSUMPTION.

British India during March 1936 178,448; during March 1935 166,663; Since 1st September 1935 1,298,274; during corresponding period last year 1,309,441.

Indian States during March 1936 37,319; during March 1935 35,856; since 1st September 1935 258,614; during corresponding period last year 253,996.

Total India during March 1936 215,767; during March 1935 202,519; since 1st September 1935 1,556,888; during corresponding period last year 1,563,377.

N.B.—Due to corrections which have sometimes to be made in the figures previously published, the progressive figures shown in these statistics do not necessarily represent the sum of the latest month's figures and the progressive figures published in the preceding month.

Lomberg

ELOCHROM FILM

28° SCH — 4400 H & D

Fastness, Antihalation, Fine Grain which make enlargements possible up to any size are combined with many other properties in an Elochrom Film.

EASTERN MERCANTILE Co.
160, Hornby Road, Fort, - - - - BOMBAY.

AMSTEL BEER

Available in Large 27 oz. Bottles.

Save your Stoppers and exchange them for handsome gifts

Sold Everywhere

Sole Agents—
INDIA INTERNATIONAL CO.,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Indian Bank
LIMITED.
(Estd. 1907)

Head Office:—MADRAS.
Bombay Branch:—56, Esplanade Road, FORT.

WORKING FUNDS Exceed THREE CRORES

Branches at all Important Centres in SOUTH INDIA and EAST COAST.

CURRENT, SAVINGS BANK and FIXED DEPOSIT accounts opened.

LOANS, Overdrafts and Cash Credits granted to approved parties against Government and other authorised securities, bullion, goods, etc., on terms which may be ascertained at the Bank on application.

R. S. KODANGE,
'Phone 20167. Cert. A. I. B. (London), Agent.

WHAT IS POPULARITY?

IS it a question of always looking bright, and feeling bright, able to participate joyfully in everything going on, and being in demand on all sides? Or is it mostly the lively interest which make friendships and attains successes?
In either case Vitality is certainly the decisive factor, and any who feel that Popularity is limited by lack of vital force, should forthwith repair the deficiency with Phosferine The prospects of success, happiness, and good looks are so often marred by insufficient Vitality, that, in order to get rid of the disability without delay it is imperative to renew body force with Phosferine to give the energy to make chances, seize opportunities and enhance attractions.

PHOSFERINE
THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

Influenza	Gastric Pains	Sleeplessness	Rheumatism	Neuralgia
Lassitude	Debility	Exhaustion	Headache	Maternity Weakness
Brain Fag	Indigestion	Nerve Shock	Sciatica	Anæmia

SOLD IN LIQUID OR TABLET FORM BY ALL GOOD CHEMISTS.
PRICES: Rs. 1.0, 2.4 and 3.8.
Proprietors—PHOSFERINE (ASHTON & PARSONS) LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.
Agents:—SYMONDS & CO., P.O. BOX 912, BOMBAY; and 11, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

GLOBUSMEN GOLD

CHOTUBHAI'S
(Regd.)
PYORRHOEA KILLER
Pyorrhoea at any stage and other dental troubles can be cured in short time without extracting teeth. One bottle Rs. 2/- no less than two bottles will be sent.
PYORRHOEA HOUSE,
AKOLA, (Berar).
Bombay Stockist:—
POPULAR PHARMACY.
N.B.—CHHOTUBHAI SPECIALIST will be at present in Bombay from 29th April to 5th May: at Arya Niwas, Kalbadevi.
Meeting time at 8 to 11 a.m. and 4-30 to 6 p.m.

ADMIRABLE CURE
"Since ten years I was suffering from menstrual pain and your LODHRA cured me admirably."
Mrs. KARTHA,
Karola Ammapath House,
IRINJALKUDA,
(Cochin).
Kesari Kuteeram, Madras.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1827)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs 30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs 23,50,000
Head Office:—Mandvi, BARODA.
BRANCHES:—Ahmedabad, Bombay Surat, Navsari, Karjan, Dabhoi, Mehsana, Patan, Petlad, Port Okha, Kalol, Kadi, Sidhpur, Bhavnagar Amreli, Dwarka, Harij (N.G.) and Kapadwanj.
LONDON AGENTS:—The Eastern Bank, Limited.
Current Accounts:—Fixed, Short, Savings Banks and Savings Bank Deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Loans, Overdrafts and Cash Credits.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved Securities
W. G. GROUNDWATER,
General Manager.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy breaks up the congestion that causes coughs and colds. Swollen membranes soon become normal, the air passages are cleared, you breath freely, easily, once again. Chamberlain's contains no harmful drugs. It is entirely safe for infants and children as well as for adults. Pleasant tasting, too! K-11
CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

PUNJAB MEMORIAL TO KING GEORGE

Raja Narendranath Suggests Useful Public Institution

LAHORE, April 27

A most representative meeting presided over by His Excellency the Governor was held in the Government House this evening to devise ways and means for raising a suitable memorial in the Punjab to His late Majesty George V. The meeting was attended by the Executive Councillors, Ministers, High Court Judges, members of Provincial and Central Legislatures and representatives of practically all districts of the Punjab besides prominent non-officials.

His Excellency in his opening speech proposed that a statue of King George be erected in Lahore and if funds permitted, a provincial centre for games at Minto Park be opened. It was also proposed to convert Chhota Ravi into a lake.

Chief Justice Sir Douglas Young seconded the proposal.

Sir Shahbuddin, President of the Punjab Council and Sir Sunder Singh Majithia supported the proposal.

Raja Narendranath suggested that some useful philanthropic public institution should also be included in the proposed memorial which might take the form of a technical institute or a public health or sanitation centre.

His Excellency endorsed the Raja's suggestion provided surplus funds were forthcoming and the proposal was adopted by the meeting.

His Excellency opened a subscription list with a personal donation of Rs. 1,000 and a sum of nearly Rs. 10,000 was promised on the spot.—United Press.

NOTORIOUS BANDIT COMMITTED

Said To Have Murdered Man Who Gave Evidence Against Cousin

ALIGARH (By Mail)

Mr. Hamid Ali, a First Class Magistrate, committed to the court of Sessions Radhacharan, a notorious bandit of Aligarh District, in connection with the murder of Mohanlal, a shopkeeper of Khair.

This case, it may be recalled, is second of a series of criminal cases which the police intend to make out against Radhacharan who is alleged to have held inhabitants of Khair Tehsil in terror for over two years and for whose arrest a reward of Rs. 1,200/- was announced.

The prosecution story briefly was that sometime in May last while Mohanlal was sleeping inside his house in a courtyard Radhacharan entered the house in the early hours of the morning along with another man and fatally shot Mohanlal with a gun and made good his escape.

The cause of enmity is said to be that Mohanlal appeared as prosecution witness in a theft case in which Radhacharan's cousin was one of the accused.—United Press.

THAT GLASS BANGLE!

Woman In Man's Garb Found Out

LAHORE, April 25.

A girl's romantic escapade in a man's garb proved short-lived, because even in her camouflage she could not help being the woman and had her telltale bangle dangling under her long-sleeved shirt.

The Lahore Railway station staff noticed an youngster in a 'dhotie', shirt and 'pagree' (turban) complete, walking disconcertedly up and down the platform as if looking for some one. Their suspicians being aroused they looked up the little man closely and the glass bangle whetted their suspicion.

"What is your name?"

"Ram Singh" came the bold reply little realising that the bangle had undone all that a perfect make-up of dress and manners had done. A railway inspectress was sent for and the 'youngster' was asked to remove the 'Pagri' and this made all the difference and with that the girl's pretensions also ended.

She is alleged to have confessed that she escaped from her husband's custody and eloped with her young man. He had put her in a train bound for Lahore at Bhatinda Railway Station, himself promising to join her at Lahore Railway Station.

The Police are now conducting further enquiries into the matter. A.P.

It has been decided to invite Mr. K. N. Jedhe, M.L.A. Poona to preside over the Non-Brahmin Conference which is proposed to be held at Amraoti on the 17th and 18th May.

HYDERABAD JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

Useful And Valuable Reforms Introduced

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 27.

The 15th annual report on the administration of the Hyderabad State Judicial Department, by the Chief Justice, Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur and the Government review thereon have been released to the press in Urdu.

After reviewing the annual report for the year 1343 Fasli, the Government express their appreciation of the able services rendered by Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur, Chief Justice and other judges of the Hyderabad High Court.

INTERESTING FEATURES.

In his report submitted to the Government, the Chief Justice says that the most interesting feature of the Report is the account of reforms introduced during the last five years in the judicial administration of the State. One of these is the raising of the standard of qualification for entry into judicial service. Except a few candidates who had already been admitted, there are only two classes of candidates who are now recognised as qualified even for the lowest rung of the judicial service, namely, Hyderabad civilians, and graduates-in-law or barristers-at-law, with two years' practice at the Bar, who are required to pass a competitive examination.

UNIFORM POLICY!

Government, by accepting the suggestion of the High Court, and appointing a whole-time Inspecting Officer, of the cadre of a High Court Judge, for the whole State, acting under the guidance and direction of the Chief Justice, have enabled the High Court to enforce uniformity of policy and supervision, which, it is hoped, will result in great efficiency all round.

Another important development was the establishment of a separate and independent Small Cause Court, (1342 Fasli). In the year under report the institutions in the Small Cause Court rose beyond expectations from 1,854 to 3,488, with the result that the High Court had to recommend to Government the appointment of an additional Small Cause Court Judge, which recommendation, it has kindly accepted after going through facts and figures.

In order to cope with the increasing volume of High Court work and the multifarious character of its duties, a Bill, as authorised by the Government, was introduced amending the High Court Act on improved lines. The Bill has reached the Committee stage in the Hyderabad Legislature. On the passage of the Bill, greater out-turn of work than before is expected.

In order to reduce the duration of civil cases, the Civil Procedure has been amended in conformity with suggestions made by the civil justice committee appointed by the Government of Lord Reading. To reduce the duration in sessions cases, a Bill was sent up to Government amending the Criminal Procedure Code. The object of this Bill is to avoid duplicity of trials as far as possible. This Bill has been approved by Government and is now before the Hyderabad Legislative Council in the Committee stage.

After the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive and the appointment of a Munsiff in each Taluq, whether large or small, there arose the problem of raising the pecuniary jurisdiction of some courts where the work was too light. To get over this difficulty, the High Court prepared a Bill amending the Civil Courts Act, which has now passed into law. The jury system by way of experiment has been introduced in some classes of Sessions cases tried by the High Court on the Original Side, and so far no difficulty has been felt. Other minor reforms consisted of raising the standard of the Law Examination and the grant of allowance to probationers.

The Chief Justice points out in the course of his report the lines on which the future reforms of the Judiciary should proceed and lays stress on the necessity of further advance. He recommends the appointment of an additional High Court Judge, which he says is an absolute necessity in order to cope with the rising tide of work. He also recommends the appointment of a Mufti to cope with the work of Fatwa which relates to matters affecting the life and death of State subjects. He says that the sooner a responsible Mufti is appointed the better it will be in the interests of the administration of justice. Discussing the rank and position of High Court Judges, the Chief Justice expresses the hope that Government will assign them the same rank and position as is given to High Court Judges in British India. He remarks that the High Court is indirectly concerned in the constitution of the Judicial improvement in its constitution is before Government.

LUCKNOW: IMPRESSION AND REFLECTIONS

Continued From Page 6)

for national integrity and political independence is now too commonplace to require any elaborate justification. The parts, however, of the Constitution herein envisaged, which might cause perturbations, are likely to be those which concern Social Justice and Economic Equality, and the means to achieve them. At the Second Round Table Conference, Mahatmaji was dramatically interrupted by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru when the former was expounding the possibility of an investigation in the fundamental justice of certain obligations foisted upon India by the present Government. "In your Government, Mahatmaji, will there be no respect for rights of property?" asked Sir Tej. "Under *our* Government," mildly rebuked the apostle of non-violence, and answered the main query so as to avert the charge of rank heterodoxy on such sacred matters and yet maintain his original thesis. But the dread of the possibilities of expropriation to prevent exploitation, and even of repudiation (?), despite the assurances of Mahatmaji, still obsesses certain sections of the propertied and parasitical classes; and has dictated the so-called "Safeguards," which disfigure so largely the Government of India Act, 1935. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact had also accepted the possibility of certain temporary 'safeguards', "in the interests of India". But this last qualifying clause has never been defined; and so, accepting or rejecting the principle of such Safeguards will not advance us materially. The Constituent Assembly, in my opinion, cannot compromise on any matter which would cripple the power of the future National Government to render Social Justice, to maintain national Sovereignty, and to achieve immunity from economic exploitation for the masses. It would be a task for the draftsmen of the Fundamental Propositions for the Constituent Assembly to embody these desiderata in their Declaration of Indian Liberties.

Communal Safeguards

There may, however, be some other "Safeguards", which we may have to concede, not to the logic of the case, but to the expediency of our present position. There are sections of the Indian people who are apt to-day to take alarm on communal, or 'religious', grounds at such suggestions of uncompromising Nationalism. In a proper, Socialist, Commonwealth, there cannot, of course, be any room for vested interests, secular or ecclesiastical. If eventually a common religion of humanity is to prevail, Sectarianism must be abolished.

But unfortunately the majority in India is not yet educated to a point where the stunting effects of established churches can be perceived; and so we must do to-day, even as the Karachi Congress did in 1931, in the Resolution on Fundamental Rights, viz. guarantee a certain measure of safety to all Minority cultures, including their freedom of worship. Hence this 'Safeguard' to Minority communities, if they insist upon it, and for such time as they desire it. It *may* prove to be the seed of future conflict or disruptive tendencies; but, even so, we must accept it, rather than run the risk of complete frustration at the threshold of our effort at national regeneration.

A Constitution thus prepared, and with the stamp of popular approval, will be difficult to refuse by the present bureaucracy,—though, of course, it will not yield without a struggle. A Constitution of this kind will lend precision to our objective, definiteness in our fight, which are in themselves desirable, if only as means of popular education. The Congress must, therefore, not be content merely with voicing this demand. It must set about devising concrete methods to make it a reality, so as to make the people more active, their leaders more constructive statesmen, and their programme of action something more than a mere phrase.

M. L. A. APPEALS TO KISANS

Join Workers In May Day Celebrations

NEW DELHI, April 27.

The May Day should be celebrated by Kisan Workers all over India to mark their unity with the working classes of the rest of the world.

This celebration should signify their comradeship with the working classes, irrespective of the provincial boundaries or geographical limitations, irrespective of anti-peasant, anti-proletarian or communal divisions.

This is the burden of an appeal by Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A.

Prof. Ranga feels confident that the peasants of India have a great future. But they have to build their destiny slowly and surely. The May Day celebrations will help them in getting into communion with the masses of the world and enlist their moral support. He asks the peasants to rejoice at the Congress decision at Lucknow with regard to the peasants.—United Press.

"Go on! Shoot, Bill!" yelled a spectator at the football match.

"Why pick on Bill?" growled another man. "Why not shoot the whole lot of them?"

Hyderabad Letter

INCREASE IN OIL EXPORTS

Imposition Of Duty Contemplated

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 26.

At present, any change in the sanctioned "rasbandi" duty is treated as fresh taxation and as such requires the sanction of H. E. H. the Nizam through Council; this procedure often defeats its own object as by the time the sanction to the change has been received, the market prices may have again considerably altered. Certain proposals to facilitate the early adjustment of "rasbandi" duties are, therefore, under the consideration of the Government, says the Government Review on the working of the Hyderabad Customs Department.

The total revenue from customs during the year was Rs. 1,12,04,268 (Rs. 1,22,16,288 for 1343 Fasli), a drop of Rs. 10,12,020 which is mainly due to the poor harvest of cotton and oil seeds.

Under exports, the decrease under ground-nuts was Rs. 5,91,000; under cotton Rs. 2,17,000; and under castor-seeds Rs. 1,16,000. Since the exemption of ground-nut oil from the export duty, the tendency of the trade has been to export oil instead of seeds. The oil exports thus increased by Rs. 12,00,000, as compared with the previous year.

The increase of Rs. 90,00,000 in the value of exports of all oils is expected to lead to the imposition of a 2½ per cent. 'ad valorem' export duty on oil.

NEW COINS

During the year under report, 959 coins were acquired. Of these 13 are of gold, 80 of silver and 866 of copper, says the latest report of the Hyderabad Archaeological Department.

Three of the gold coins Roman ones of special interest. One of these belongs to Claudius (41-54 A. D.) and the other to Antonius (138-161 A. D.). The name of the king on the third coin could not be deciphered.

Up to now coins of only one Qutb Shah were known. They were all of one type. But now for the first time one more variety of Abdula Qutb Shah and two varieties of another Qutb Shahi king, namely Muhammed Quli Qutb Shah, have been discovered.

At a subsequent cataloguing of the coins in the Museum Cabinet some more rare issues were discovered. Some of these throw new light on the geneology of Ahmed Sha Bahmani I and Feroz Sha Bahmani, of Gulbarga regarding which there is a difference of opinion between Ferishtha, the celebrated Persian historian, and the author of "Burhan-i-Ma'asir". The coins support the view of the latter.

SIND GOVERNOR AND HINDU CONFERENCE

Advice To Work Constitution And Get Best Out Of It

KARACHI, April 27

"The legitimate interest of the minority communities are committed to my charge under the constitution as a special responsibility and for the discharge of them, I am required to exercise my individual judgment as to the action to be taken. I cherish a hope that with the introduction of the new constitution containing a very large measure of responsible Government the old ill-feeling and jealousy between the communities will be replaced by mutual co-operation for the general good and I may find less occasion to exercise special powers" declared His Excellency Sir Lancelot Graham replying to an Address of welcome by the All-Sind Hindu Conference this evening at the Gandhi Garden.

Sir Lancelot advised them to trace out the preliminary stages of their electoral campaign with a view to securing that every Hindu returned to the Sind legislature comes there with the mandate to work the new constitution and to get the best out of it for the people of Sind.

With reference to their appeal regarding insecurity of property and life in the villages His Excellency assured them that the figures of serious crime for 1935 compared favourably with those of the previous years and they may look forward to an increasing degree of security throughout the province.—A.P.

Ideal drink in Summer
BENGAL CHEMICAL: CALCUTTA
Bombay Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY

THINGS YOU TOUCH MAY HARBOUR DANGEROUS GERMS

—your health needs PROTECTION

Everywhere—on everything you touch—indoors and out—dangerous germs are lurking, ready to transfer themselves to your body. It is these germs which may cause disease and ruin your health. Yet it's so easy to protect precious health! Lifebuoy's clean antiseptic lather keeps you safe. Lifebuoy sweeps away the germs with the dirt, leaving your skin wonderfully refreshed and *absolutely healthy.*

LIFEBUOY SHAVING CREAM
Tough beards and tender skins need Lifebuoy Shaving Cream, with the famous Lifebuoy health element—*very soothing, very refreshing.* Get a tube to-day!

HL 382-263A

LIFEBUOY SOAP
LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

Our European Letter

CROSS CURRENTS AT PLAY

Lack Of Understanding Leading To Intensification Of Tension

TURKEY DEMANDS REMILITARISATION OF THE STRAITS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
PRAGUE, April 15

Reactions to the German repudiation of Locarno and the negotiations and exchange of notes that have followed it, indicate the cross-currents at play in Europe. These carry their impress on the tension and make the path of understanding hard. In the last fortnight difference in the attitudes of Britain and France owards certain issues that stand as dominant ones at present in the moves for a general settlement have advanced to prominence. It is felt that this difference is circumstanced greatly by Paris seeing affairs fundamentally from an European point of view, which no doubt, comprises her own important position, that as well as her security, and London looking upon them principally from Empire and Imperial interests, in other words, from outer-European interests, with Asiatic ones occupying a great position in this. This fact is recognized by Germany and Germany is still greatly concentrating effects to strengthen understanding with Britain. In connection with this, there are also close estimates of, uncertainty felt by various influential groups in London about Soviet Union and anxiety over implications of a more assertive course projected by Japan.

DISAPPOINTMENT WITH BRITAIN

There is also now keen concern about Italian position in London. Mussolini has not given attention to the idea of strengthening an understanding with Britain, with due regard to basic British imperial interests, like Hitler. If at all, the trend is now more definitely the other way. Among various States in Europe there is also disappointment over the considerably ineffective policy in relation to the Abyssinian conflict. The line so far pursued, while irritating Italy, has not been of much assertive aid to the Abyssinian Emperor. The disappointment by some States is felt particularly in regard to Britain, as they would seem to have joined the line of sanctions as an investment towards the idea of collective security and since there os also the feeling that, Britain, if she desired, could have given a more effective lead. These developments find expression in the different reactions of various States to the German and French plans that have been submitted for a settlement. The French note strongly emphasises the intention of not permitting Germany to secure a free hand in regard to Eastern Europe with special prominence to South-Eastern Europe whereas the German Note clearly indicates the aim to gain good scope for freedom of movement in regard to Eastern Europe. Berlin has been looking to London's attitude being more helpful in regard to the latter. It now remains to be seen how far Germany will be able to score in regard to this calculation and to what extent France will be able to carry her view point with Britain. A lack of agreement over this will mean, further attention to wider and increased armaments, intensification of tension, and extension of the system of groupings in directions.

TURKEY & THE STRAITS

Turkey, as was expected, is just stated to have formally raised the issue of the revision of the demilitarisation restrictions relating to the Bosporus and Dardanelles and certain other points along the coastal region as fixed under the Treaty of Laussane. The Turkish move about which there have already been some references is now seen obviously as having received an impetus by the German step in regard to Locarno and along with it also the repudiation of the arrangement relating to the Rhineland demilitarised zone, even as the Austrian scheme of introducing general conscription gained inducement by it. Turkey supports her claim on the argument of the altered situation today, with great advance of armaments, added tension with its international keen reaction in the Mediterranean, and weakness exhibited in the functioning of guarantees. All these, it is pointed out, make it necessary for Turkey to take up now the claim for the alteration of the system of demilitarisation of the Straits. Great Britain is known to have a Power that pressed strongly for the demilitarisation of the Straits and the issue, especially as relating to Dardanelles, if of much significance to Britain. The Turkish step also indicates close attention to Italian policy. There are reports of Soviet Union and France favouring the Turkish move. Turkey's move is a result of the currents that have gained newly and are strongly at play and also of Ankarra's attention to a realistic attitude.

ITALIAN-ABYSSINIAN CONFLICT

The Italian-Abyssinian war has now advanced to an extremely serious stage. Though Italian reports represent often greatly coloured version about victories, yet there is no overlooking of Italy pushing now more actively and successfully into Abyssinian territory, with vigorous use of all modern military equipment and of Abyssinian resistance faced with such an onslaught and heavy odds having to yield. The issue of oil sanctions has been practically shelved and the tendency has even developed among some of the Powers that had supported the idea of sanctions to consider the situation in terms of its abandonment. The lack of determination displayed by Britain to enforce an active policy and advance well the idea of collective security, is held as contributing to this change. There are in this connection also references to France having moved to a more firm line had she been sure of British stand in regard to various European affairs of great importance and significance to France. The lack of certainty about this that gained much by the way the Anglo-German Naval Agreement was concluded, has not been improved by subsequent developments. Mention is also made to France having on a previous occasion played an important part in defeating the last plan of dividing up Abyssinia in the initiation of which England and Italy took lead. With these are bound the double facts of France to-day being more concerned about her relation with Italy in view of German military revival and uncertainty of England's position and England's attitude towards Italy recording a difference in the light of Italian military advance of recent years and with it of Italian demands representing also an extension. The hesitation and delay in adopting a strong policy in defence of Abyssinia, have also produced a reaction among states who have turned to separate adjustments. At the moment, all these darken and harden the situation for Abyssinia and in ways also, complicate the establishing of an understanding. In any event, it is viewed, that there will be left behind strong traces which will be of great significance for future developments, bearing closely also on colonial issues

LEAGUE AND NON-EUROPEAN STATES

During the week, there has appeared a pointed reference to a tendency in the direction of moving away from the League of Nations among some of the South American States. This is held also to an extent as having the support of the United States. The development would appear to be symptomatic greatly of the growing idea that the League tends to be employed for the policy of some of the dominant European States. This as well as the recognition that, in circumstances, a course of aloofness, proves useful, moved Japan to leave the League. As matters stand it is not felt that Japan is likely now to return to the League. On the other hand, it is very probable that Germany may return again to the League. Her return is keenly desired by England, as a weight against Franco-Russian combination and also against currents in various States expressive of disappointment over Britain's stand, a stand determined above all by attention to wider colonial interests. Here again the discussions now going on in Europe will be of great significance. It is well for India also to give close and critical attention to the state of connection with the League, divorced of shallow sentiments, determined by considerations of India's position and advance, and not involving any line of isolation. This in fact is well suggested by some active forces at play.

SPAIN AT CROSS-ROADS.

Events in Spain are in a state of extreme flux. The hands of the Premier, Senor Azana, are closely pressed by the Socialist groups which form the virile parties of the "Popular Front." These groups have just enforced the resignation of Alcala Zamora the President. Senor Zamora, republican and liberal, has been a strong force of moderation, his keen Catholic association influencing to serve as a factor of value to the Right groups. This has been so in the past, and calculation of this being so in the future also, has led the Left parties now to press for and bring about his resignation. Azana has so far pleased both his moderate supporters and also the radical wings of the Popular Front. But it is felt that the support of the latter, as matters stand, can only be secured by more enterprising changes extending to the economic sphere and specially relating to land holdings. The masses are viewed as strongly urging for moves in the direction of Socialism. The conservative groups are at present lying low with calculations of divisions setting inside the "Popular Front" before the Socialist groups crystalize their positon and gain influence over executive organs. The situation in many ways is serious and presents in certain respects a strong comparison with that in Germany in the years 1923 and 1924. The question is pointedly raised whether the present stage would mark an interim to one in the direction of Socialist advance or to a new Conservative onslaught. The revival of the Left's drive in Spain in the face of the conservative push that evolved soon after the establishment of the Republic has been a remarkably quick and surprisingly vigorous development.

ATTEMPT TO DERAIL PASSENGER TRAIN

PATNA, April 27

It is reported that an attempt was made to derail a passenger train at Jamalpur on the East Indian Railway loopline between Kajra and Kiul. It appears that a piece of iron was placed on the track, but the train passed the spot safely.

Khan Bahadur Rizwa, Superintendent of the Railway Police has left for the spot to investigate.—A.P.

The next annual gathering of the C. P. and Berar Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee will be held at Chhindwara on the 28th, 29th and 30th of December, 1936.

Mr. Gulabchand Bhawanji, the newly elected President of the Dhulia Municipality, is only 27.

PLIGHT OF PASSENGERS AT UMBARGAON STATION

Absence Of Shed Over Up Platform & Overbridge Keenly Felt

A correspondent from Davier (Dist. Thana) writes:

"As is well known, the small town of Davier is coming into daily increasing prominence, owing to its fame having been spread as a healthy sea resort, boasting of salubrious climate and potable waters rich in quality. Visitors from Bombay and other big cities being convinced of this fact, there have come into existence lately a couple of sanatoriums which are well patronised as they are facing the sea, besides a couple of hotels. One more sanatorium is almost ready, and will be opened shortly (on 14th May to be exact). This sanatorium is the largest so far built (with four blocks) erected by Bombay's well-known share-broker, Mr. Maneckshaw F. Dubash in sacred memory of his late wife, Bai Banubai, and also of his late and only son, Mr. Sam. Besides some well-to-do persons have either built bungalows, or are shortly to build them, for which lands have been purchased adjacent to the sanatoria. The noble example set by these Parsi philanthropists and rich people is likely to be followed by many Hindus of similar bent of mind, who are making efforts to buy suitable pieces of land.

POPULAR HEALTH RESORT.

Thus in the near future this place will be the envy—in fact it has already become so—of all popular health resorts between Bombay and Surat.

This place of resort is served by the Umbargaon Station of the B.B. & C.I. Rly., which also serves the town of Umbargaon and a number of villages. This railway company, on being approached, lately, has given the needed facility, and fast trains (Kathiawar Express) are halting there on both sides, from 1st April, as an "experimental measure," and, judging from the patronage extended by passengers in such a short time, this move has been much appreciated and well availed of. It will prove advantageous both to the company and the travelling public, as a larger number of passengers travelling by either lower or upper classes, particularly the latter, is bound to frequent this place in week-end or long, sojourns. Slow travel, as experience has often proved, is a disatrous damper on the enthusiasm of sojourners.

WANTED A SHELTER SHED

It is, therefore, in the fitness of things if I give expression to what is the concensus of opinion here among the permanent residents as well as sojourners. The Umbargaon Station (up-platform) is without any shelter at all. No shed is erected that side, and all passengers, irrespective of the classes they travel by, have to wait under broiling sun or in torrential rains, for the arrival and departure of trains. Their plight could easily be imagined than described. I need not dilate on the hardships. If the company is anxious that this station becomes a busy station, teeming with passengers it cannot do better than erect a shed of suitable length to give adequate protection to a large number of passengers. If this is not done soon, it will discourage visitors from visiting the place often.

WANTED AN OVERBRIDGE

Then again the lack of an overbridge at that station is also keenly felt. Passengers have to cross the lines before they reach either platform. Many times it happens that a few minutes before a train on either side is due, a goods train comes up blocking the lines, which makes it impossible for passengers to reach the platform desired. Passengers who come at the "nick of time", in such cases, are reported to have missed the train which otherwise they could have easily caught. Is it, therefore, too much to hope that in the near future the question of erection of an overbridge will also be taken up. If both these proposals could not be carried out at once, that of having a suitable shed is most urgent and can brook no delay. Will the railway authorities take up these questions sympathetically?

PLEASURE CRUISE FOR MILL-WORKER

Caste And Social Differences Set Aside

The workers of the Manchester Mill of Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co., were on a pleasure cruise in the Bombay Harbour on Sunday last. The Cruise was arranged by the enthusiastic Manager Mr. Y. J. Hemi with the Co-operation of the Management of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. It was entirely a novel welfare activity arranged for the workers of Bombay.

The workers of the Manchester mill numbering over a thousand gathered at the mill at 1 p.m., from where they were taken to the Wharf in lorries. The steamer s.s. "Prabhawati" was specially decorated for the occasion. She left the wharf at 3 p.m. and made head-way to the Colaba point, thence she took a turn and made for Uran. From there he went from near the Elephanta island to the Dharmtar creek.

On the return journey she passed the Nova island, the Hogg island and the Butchers island. She then went round the Dufferine and touched the wharf at 7 p.m. The workers had a jolly good time on board. There was plenty of eating, drinking and music.

Differences Set Aside

Short speeches appropriate to the occasion were made by Messrs Mama Gade, S. D. Phansalkar, G. N. Sahasrabhudhe of the Social Service League, C. A. Dalal, Labour Officer of the Bombay Millowners' Association. There was a gathering out at sea consisting of workers of different caste and and creeds. Yet the differences were cast aside. The Officers of the Mill and the Company with some prominent guests were on board. They freely mixed with workers irrespective of rank and position.

The workers enjoyed the trip to such an extent that this has become the topic of the entire mill area.

WOMEN INDICT ITALY

Protest Against Bombing

Women representing all sections of the community have united in condemning the Italian's use of poison gas and their bombing of Red Cross units.

The following letter has been sent to the "News Chronicle":

Having been deeply moved by the terrible sufferings of the Ethiopian men, women and children as described by the message from Princess Tsehai, daughter of the Emperor of Abyssinia, and since confirmed by independent observers, we wish to protest against the deliberate bombing of the Red Cross units by the Italians and their inhuman use of poison gas.

The use of poison gas is a violation of the 1925 Protocol ratified by Italy on April 3, 1928; while the bombing of the Red Cross is a contravention of the Geneva Red Cross Convention of 1906, to which Italy has adhered.

These criminal acts which are against the laws of God and man are "justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilised world."

We call upon the women of Great Britain to unite in condemning the cruelty inflicted by a ruthless aggressor against the victim of aggression and to use every means in their power to give expression to their detestation of such wanton inhumanity.

Among the signatories are M.P.s and leaders of women's organisations, including the Association of Headmistresses, British Federation of University Women, Congregational Union (Women's Guild), League of Nations Union (Women's Advisory Council), National Council for Equal Citizenship, National Council of Women National Union of Women Teachers, Women's National Liberal Federation.

B. N. W. RY. TRAIN DERAILED

PATNA, April 28.

According to a report received by "Indian Nation" a passenger train was deralled between Numilhar and Deoria (border of Saran District on the Bengal and North Western Railway.

A few passengers were injured. —A. P.

The following are the results of League football matches played on Monday:—

First Division: Arsenal 1, Chelsea 1. Third Division (Southern Section): Coventry 0, Luton 0; (Northern Section); Chesterfield 2, Hartlepools 0; Crewe 4, Rotherham 1; Lincoln 5, Tranmere 0.

Scottish League (first division): Third Lanark 3, Dunfermline 1.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

An "accidental-death" verdict was recorded by the City Coroner on the death of Navinchandra Natwarlal (5) who fell from the third floor of a building near C. P. Tank Road, yesterday.

Evidence showed that he fell from the passage while he was playing there.

On a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 307, Diwanchand Madavchand, a clerk in Devi Dayal and Co., of Kalbadevi, was arrested yesterday.

Diwanchand, it is alleged, absented himself from work from March 20 last after misappropriating the amount. He was allowed bail at the Esplanade Police Court to-day.

A verdict of death due to fracture of skull as a result of his having been knocked down by a motor car at Suparibaug Road, on April 21, "whilst carelessly running across the road," was recorded by the City coroner, to-day, on the death of a boy named Shantaram Sukharam.

A person who, it is alleged, took a cycle on hire four months ago and disappeared, was arrested at Balsar, brought to Bombay, and produced this morning in the Girgaum Court by the Lamington Road Police.

Rustomji Burjor Balsara alias Navroji Bomonji Readymoney, it was alleged, took the cycle from the shop of one Robin D'Souza, a cycle dealer, on December 3, 1935, and disappeared with it.

The cycle has not yet been traced. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 100 in default to be remanded to custody till May 6.

On a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of diamonds valued at Rs. 1,300, Himatlal Lalbhai who was arrested at Poona on April 6 last, was brought to Bombay and produced before the Mazagaon Magistrate to-day.

He was ordered to be remanded for a week.

The Agripada and the Dongri Police swooped upon two suspected "bucket-shops" and effected seven arrests, late last night.

All the accused were put up before Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day and ordered to be enlarged on bail in sums varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 100.

A Pan-shop at Bhendy Bazaar was raided by the Dongri Police and marked coins and "sutta" slips and account books were seized by them.

In order to hold one child safely in his arms a father loosened his hold on another child walking along the Elphinstone Road last evening, with the result that the latter was knocked down and killed by a passing lorry.

The name of the child is Gangabai, aged 5½ years.

In the next second he was ruddy shocked to hear the screaming of the child who had been knocked down by a lorry crossing the road.

The child was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where she died this morning.

Further inquest on the body was postponed.

A sub-Inspector of the Kurla Police station in giving evidence before the City Coroner, to-day, on the death of the 17-year-old wife of Alli Raza Jan Mohammed, a share-broker, said that the wife, on her death-bed, told him that she was ill-treated at home.

The Coroner's jury in recording a verdict of death following extensive burns, added a rider that she voluntarily set fire to herself on account of the ill-treatment meted out to her at home.

NEVER BEFORE
Has such Novel Theme Been Presented on the Indian Screen
PRABHAT'S
Rajput-Ramani
A tale of a Rajput Girl who Sacrificed her love for her country's good.
Starring: NALINI TURKHED
in
at 2nd Week
KRISHNA
DUBASH THEATRE
Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m
Matinee at 3 p.m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

When She Stepped out of Her Home
Everybody hailed her as
Madam Fashion
and when she stepped in she was the hated woman
WHY ?
Sangeet Movietone's
MADAM FASHION
will tell you everything
It will tear off the Mask of your so called society
Director:—Jaddanbai
is congratulated for giving such a neat picture
Starring:—The Queen of Music
JADDANBAI
Golden Voiced—A. Hussain
Wonder Child—Baby Rani
Ansari & Others.
at
IMPERIAL CINEMA Lamington Road.
Daily at 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

Coming Next Saturday
Empress of Emotions
SABITADEVI
in
SAGAR'S SUPER HIT
Forbidden-Bride
Director: Sjt. K. P. Ghosh.
A Marvellous and unusual Tale of a Valiant's Double Life
with MOTILAL in dual Role
Supported by Azurie, Ansari, Gulzar.
7TH & the Last Week
Prakash Pictures' Gujarati Picture
SNEHLATA
To-morrow Special
Ladies' Show
At 1-30 p.m.
Next SATURDAY
ROXY
TALKIES
New Queen's Rd.

I. L. O. Reports On Grant Of Holidays With Pay

June Session Of Labour Conference To Consider Important Document

NEW DELHI, April 25.

The Blue Report just released by the I. L. O. on holidays with pay, a subject coming up for final discussion at the 20th Session of the I. L. Conference to be held in June next, is a document of considerable interest to employers and workers.

The practice of grant of annual holidays with pay is becoming increasingly popular and, according to statistics collected by the I. L. O., there were 19 million beneficiaries under such schemes in 1926 in Europe alone. The demand for extension of the practice is steadily becoming more insistent on the part of workers, and employers, on their part, are beginning to accord increasing recognition to the benefits that accrue to workers from holidays.

The report is prepared on the basis of replies received from 28 governments, including India, to an I. L. C. questionnaire on the subject. After analysing the replies received, the Report sets forth a number of conclusions based on the highest measure of agreement found in the replies, and these conclusions are embodied in a draft Convention and a Recommendation appended to the Report.

Draft Convention.

As regards the form which the proposals should take, the great majority of the Governments have expressed themselves in favour of a Draft Convention limited to laying down the essential principles concerning holidays with pay and a supplementary Recommendation specifying some at least of the methods of application of the principle.

Though national laws and practice on the subject vary to a great extent, there is general agreement that, in the interests of uniformity, any international regulation on the subject should incorporate certain important principles, dealing, in particular, with the qualifying conditions for holidays, the duration of the holiday, the division or deferment of holidays, the progressive increase in the duration of the holiday according to length of service, the pay due in respect of the holiday, and the relinquishment by the worker of the right to holidays.

The framing of a single Draft Convention, applicable both to industry and commerce, but with different provisions for the two principal categories of wage-earners, salaried employees and manual workers, has been found inadvisable, and the Office's draft of the proposed Convention is applicable without distinction to both classes of workers in all the establishments covered.

Six Days Prescribed.

The Convention covers all the activities understood by the general term "industrial and commercial activities", the only exclusions being agricultural and maritime employment and the work of domestic servants and home workers. The minimum period of holidays with pay prescribed is six working days after one year of continuous service.

The competent authority in each country may exempt from the application of the Convention, persons employed in undertakings where only members of the employer's family are employed, as also persons employed in public services whose conditions of service entitle them to an annual holiday with pay at least equal to that prescribed by the Convention. The method of calculating remuneration for the holidays is left to be prescribed by national laws.

National laws may also authorise, in special circumstances, the division of the annual holiday into parts or the carrying over of the annual holiday to a subsequent year. The duration of the annual holiday shall increase with the length of service under conditions to be determined by national laws.

Other provisions stipulate that an agreement by a worker to relinquish the right to an annual holiday with pay shall be void, that an employee who engages in paid employment in his own trade during his annual holiday may be deprived of his right to payment during the holiday or of his right to an annual paid holiday in the next year, that, in order to facilitate enforcement, employers shall keep records, in prescribed forms, of the service particulars —leave taken, remuneration received, etc.—of each employee, and that ratifying Governments shall establish a system of sanctions to ensure application.

Working of Scheme.

The supplementary Recommendation directs the attention of Governments to a number of important points connected with the practical working out of schemes for grant of paid annual holidays. In particulars, governments are recommended to ensure that the continuity of service required to entitle a worker to a holiday should not be affected by interruptions occasioned by sickness, accidents, family events, changes in management, and involuntary unemployment, and to provide that in seasonal establishments stipulations regarding continuity of service should be regarded as satisfied by work for a prescribed minimum number of days.

Another aspect emphasised is that steps should be taken to ensure early application of the principle of grant of an increased holiday for increased service, an annual holiday of 12 working days being suggested in cases where a worker has served 7 years. The provision of more liberal terms in respect of holidays for young persons and apprentices under 18 years of age is also recommended.

Position In India.

In India, holidays with pay are enjoyed only by a very small percentage of the country's working population. As a rule, all employees of the Government, as also of local bodies like municipalities, district boards, etc., are entitled to holidays with pay, but large masses of Indian workers serving under private employers are at present denied this privilege.

The Whitley Report, discussing the subject of holidays for workers, observed: "We consider that employers generally should recognise the need and the value of the holidays taken by so many workers. . . . The mere grant of regular leave, even when no allowance is attached to it, would mark a great advance on the present system. . . . At the same time we urge that, wherever possible, an allowance should be given to the worker who goes on leave after approved service. The value of holidays in maintaining and increasing efficiency is undoubted; and few workers need these holidays so much as those employed in Indian factories."

Government's Reply.

The Government of India, in its reply, while affirming that the principle of holidays with pay is sound, expresses the view that it is not capable of general enforcement by legislative enactment in India and, therefore, considers a Recommendation on the subject preferable to a Draft Convention. A practical difficulty pointed out is that in India industrial labour is generally drawn from and maintains contact with villages at long distances from industrial centres and that, therefore, a short annual holiday would be of no use as it does not provide time for workers to visit their distant villages. Further, a system of this kind can, in the Government's opinion, be worked best by mutual arrangement between employers and workers.—United Press.

DRY WEATHER PREVAILS

POONA, April 28.

The weather has been dry except for a few showers in Burma and Assam. Tavoy reports one inch of rain. The Western Disturbance has caused cloud in the extreme north. Day temperatures continued markedly above normal in and around Bengal.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain are likely to occur in the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 28-4-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .032 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8-0 a. m. 80.9 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8-0 a.m. 74.5 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 88.1 degrees 1.2 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.8 degrees 0.4 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8-0 a.m. 73 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 163 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 28-4-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.09 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.88 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 28

Messrs. Lewis and Jones have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

	Latest prices. £
Rosterman Gold Mining Ordinary	0 8 9
London Tin Corporation	0 7 7½
Turner and Newall	3 16 6
Associated Electric Industries	2 7 9
Attock Oil	1 2 6
Associated Portland Cement	4 9 6
Electric Supply Corporation	3 5 0
Ooregum Gold Mining Ordinary	0 11 3
Beira Railways	1 2 3
County of London Elec Supply Ordinary	2 17 3
Marconi International Marine	1 13 6
Callendar's Cable and Constn.	4 10 0
General Electric Ord	4 0 0
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 5 7½
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1 5 3
International Rlys of C America	dol. 5.60
Malayalam Plantations	1 14 3
British Burma Petroleum	0 9 0
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ordinary	1 13 3
British S Africa (Chartered)	1 7 9
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 17 3
Indian Copper Corporation Ordinary	0 3 4½
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 6.27 p.c. p.a.

CAWNPORE SUGAR

Cawnpore, April 24

Motihari	8 0 0
Chanpatiya	7 11 3
Narkatiya	8 0 0
Partabpur	8 3 6
Pharenda	7 13 0
Basti	8 1 6
Ram Kola	7 9 0
Luxmiganj	7 13 6
Padrauna	7 13 0
Diamond	7 14 6
Nawabganj	7 14 0
Pursa	7 12 3
Sidholia	7 14 6
Majholia	7 15 0
Bhatni	7 15 0
Harinagar	8 2 0
Motipore	8 15 0
Khatkuiyan	7 14 0
Baitalpur	7 14 6
Chitauni	7 10 0
Tamkohi	7 13 0
Harkua	7 14 0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, April 28

London market quotations—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£37 10 0
Standard copper cash (sellers)	£37 11 3
Standard copper 3 months	£37 15 0
Electrolytic copper	£42 0 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	9 cents
Bombay market quotations—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 33 4 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 39 6 0
Tone: Firm.	

SEEDS

London, April 27

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton April sellers	£10-17-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton April May sellers	£12-13-8
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton April May sellers	£13-1-3
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton April May sellers	£12-11-3
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton April May sellers	£12-11-3

(Continued From Col: 7)

Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Pacific Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton M Amersey and Co.

S.S. Tango Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton L Rawji.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 28

S.S. Strathnaver, Agents M M and Co., from Brisbane, Freemental, Adelaid and Melbourne:—72 packages butter; 17 bales wool; 160 cases apples; 170 cases grapes; 405 packages tallow; 10 cases driping; 350 cases dried milk powder; 40 bags peas; 14 cases cheese.

From Colombo:—50 bundles mattres fibres; 30 cases butter.

S.S. Jalaratna, Agents Scindia St. N Co. from Bassein:—9637 bags rice.

From Tuticorin and Cochin:—23 bundles old gunnies; 36 bags coreed husk dust; 126 bags cocoanuts; 209 bundles coir ropes; 415 bundles coir yarn; 18 bundles hing coarse.

S.S. Somali, Agents M M and Co., from Yokohama:—29 packages tea.

From Shanghai, Cheffo, Hongkong and Canton:—33 bales raw cotton; 85 cases silk piecegoods; 11 cases silk and artificial silk piecegoods 50 bags gum; 450 bundles cassia; 264 packages matting; 50 bundles canned evap. milk.

From Singapore: 189 bags copra, 1060 bags sago flour; 701 bags betel nuts; 206 bags pearl topioca; 15 packages gum.

From Colombo:—128 packages tea; 3960 bags copra; 134 drums coccanut oil; 99 casks tallow; 100 bales fibre; 11 bales crepe rubber.

S.S. Gambhira, Agents M M and Co., from Moulmein and Rangoon:—16544 bags rice; 10612 bundles teak scantling; 32422 pieces teak scantling; 1927 pieces teak planks; 1802 pieces teak poles, 1938 bundles J.W. boards; 239 bags betel nuts; 78 bags beans.

From Calicut and Tellecherry:—100 bales cotton; 120 bales coir fibres; 14 jottas coir jottas; 75 bags dry ginger; 85 bundles canes; 4 bags coffee.

SHIPPING NEWS

Imports And Exports

ARRIVALS

Bombay, April 28.

B. I. S N Co's S.S. Barjora of 1908 Reg. tons, Capt. J L Ruddiman arrived from Koweit via Persian Gulf Ports, Karachi, Porebunder, Mangrol, Verawal with passengers and general cargo.

M B Kaisha's Japan Line S.S. Kenkon Maru of 2721 Reg. tons, Capt T Takahashi arrived from Yokohohama via Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Shanghai, Colombo, Marmagoa with silk goods and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, April 28.

Lionel Edward's S.S. Sturmfels of 3834 Reg. tons, Capt H Rathji, sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen and Hamburg via Aden with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Co.'s S.S. Jalaputra of 3113 Reg. tons Capt. G. S. MacWilliams sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Co.'s S.S. Jalamohan of 3146 Reg. tons Capt. F R Cramby sailed for Porebunder via Bhavnagar and Verawal in ballast.

B I S N Co.'s S.S. Bandra of 1893 Reg. tons Capt A Danebrook sailed for Basra via Verawal and Karachi, Persian Gulf Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING.

Bombay, April 28.

The following steamers entered for loading on 28-4-36:—

S.S. British Soldier (A. I. O. Co.) for Abadan.

S.S. Pres. Hayes (F. F. C. & Co.) for Europe and American Ports.

S.S. Tango Maru (N. Y. K.) for China and Japan Ports via Karachi and Colombo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 28.

S.S. Chrenfels for Ghent:—110 bales cotton S General Trading Co; 220 bales cotton C & Thackersey and Co.

For Hamburg:—155 bags casein Amin and Sons; 40 bags gum T Narpal; 24080 bags linseed Ralli Bros; 25 bales cotton waste G M Vyas & Co; 200 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co; 56 bales cotton waste C Jairam and Co; 25 bales cotton fly G M Vyas and Co.

For Oparto:—55 bales cotton S General Trading Co.

For Antwerp:—55 bales goat skins D Abraham and Co; 330 bales cotton C & Thackersey Ltd; 55 bales cotton C Jairam and Co; 32 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co; 110 bales cotton S General Trading Co; 100 bales cotton waste oily C Jairam and Co; 100 bales cotton waste oily P D Vora; 69 bags old buffalo picture P Karambhai; 17 bales goat skins D Abraham & Sons.

For Bremen:—570 bales cotton Langley & Co.

For Gdynia:—1000 bags castor seed R Ratilal & Co.

For Gothenburg:—120 bales cotton waste G M Vyas & Co.

S.S. Ampleforth for Liverpool:—2965 bags linseed M Bhutta and Co; 8 bales goat hair D Abraham & Sons; 50 bales cotton T waste T Laxmidas and Co; 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes N Kishore: 56 bales cotton fly V A Save and Co.

For Hull:—1400 bags groundnut oil cakes M S Kaisha.

S.S. Halle for Hamburg:—100 bales cotton T Dawoodbhai.

For Antwerp option to Rotterdam or Hamburg:—2800 bags groundnut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

S.S. Sturmfels for Hamburg:—155 bags casein Amin and Sons

For Rotterdam:—2 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S.S. Ozarda for Kobe:—102 bales cotton V Ladha and Co.

S.S. Kenkon Maru for Nagoya 421 bags castorseed M B Kaisha.

For Osaka:—30 tons tin clipping M B Kaisha.

For Kobe:—200 tons scrap steel M B Kaisha.

S.S. Pres. Hayes for New York:—35 bales goat skins D Abraham & Sons; 13 bales cotton prints D Abraham & Sons; 388 bales cotton fly H E Bode and Sons; 70 bags flea seed D Abraham and Sons; 55 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co; 75 bales cotton rags C Nanalal and Co; 267 bags F. seed A Virji and Co; 576 bags gum N Mulji and Co; 91 bags gum, sheraz falsa N Mulji and Co.

For Marseilles:—1358 bags castor seed Ralli Bros; 28 bales cotton waste T Laxmidas and Co; 110 bales cotton waste T Laxmidas & Co.

For Suez:—22 bales cotton yarn S J David & Co.

For Boston:—24 bales goat skins D Abraham & Sons; 66 bales wool D Abraham & Sons; 100 bales cotton A Clayton and Co.

S.S. Sudan for Shanghai:—50 bundles sandal wood R Purshotamdas & Co.

For Moji:—200 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

For Kobe:—1310 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S.S. Glasgow Maru for Kobe:—4 bales cotton A Khimji and Co; 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Genoa Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton S R Tulshan and Co; 100 bales cotton L Rawji and Co; 751 bales cotton A Khimj and Co; 800 bales cotton R Kanji and Co; 500 bales cotton B Gangadhar; 500 bales cotton Bombay Co. Ltd; 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 2000 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

For Moji:—500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton

(Cnotinued in Col: 4)

SOVEREIGN REMEDY

"I used your LODHRA and found it a sovereign remedy for all menstrual troubles. Its sweet taste and free diet add to the pleasantness of using it."

Mrs. ANNA CHANDI, M.A., B.L., Advocate, Trivandrum.

Kesari Kuteeram, Madras

Safely Rely on AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Fresh as a flower right through the evening

After bathing, dust the body over lightly with Cuticura Talcum, and you will find you remain fresh, fragrant and cool throughout the evening. There is a reason for this.

Cuticura Talcum is absolutely pure and is specially medicated with balsamic essential oils. It absorbs perspiration soothes and cools hot, inflamed skin where chafing has occurred. Because of its unusual fineness Cuticura Talcum smoothes more evenly over the skin so that its effect is more lasting.

Try it today to appreciate its wonderful "satiny" quality. Notice its delightful perfume—a flower-like fragrance that lingers all evening and is itself delightfully refreshing.

Sample of Cuticura Talcum Soap and Ointment sent on receipt of 3 annas. Address, Muller & Phipps (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 773, BOMBAY.

Cuticura TALCUM POWDER

THE SAME HIGH QUALITY IN EVERY CIGARETTE

"SCISSORS"

They contain the same renowned quality that has made and still makes "SCISSORS" the most popular Cigarette in India. Cheaper brands are available but they haven't got the SCISSORS QUALITY.

Say SCISSORS

W.D & H.O.WILLS

S/98.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 4 POINTS DOWN

Reports Of Rains In Western Belt And Pool Sales

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER EASY

Wheat Weak But Jute Quiet And Rubber Steady

BOMBAY, April 28.

On Tuesday crossrates ruled quiet.

N. Y. COTTON EASY

New York cotton declined further on pool sales. The tone was easy following rains in the Western belt.

SILVER SLIGHTLY EASY

London gold was steady but silver ruled slightly easy.

WHEAT WEAK

Wheat was weak in the absence of fresh support. Jute was quiet. Rubber was steady.

SECURITIES STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was quiet and somewhat weak on scattered selling pressure. Giltedged securities kept steady but there was no particular buying activity.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, April 28.

Previous closing	11.13
To-day's opening	11.13
Difference	Nil
To-day's closing	11.09
Difference	—.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, April 28.

Previous closing	6.02
To-day's opening	6.00
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	5.96
Difference	—.06

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 198-4
July August	Rs. 199-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 28.

Cotton continued to give further way under selling pressure following rains in the western belt which induced renewed May liquidation and foreign selling while bearish sentiment on Wall Street also contributed to the prevailing uneasiness.

Business in July commenced at 11.13 i.e. unchanged from previous closing. After keeping steady prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and foreign selling together with May liquidation by pool with July gradually easing to 11.08. At this level the market offered some resistance but in the absence of any fresh buying prices kept moving within a narrow margin.

New York cotton finally closed at 11.09 with a decline of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 28.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May	(11.54/11.54) 11.50/11.40
July	(11.19/11.18) 11.13/11.11
October	(10.35/10.34) 10.24/10.23

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 28.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May	(6.23) 6.16
American July	(6.04) 5.97
Egyptian May	(8.73) 8.70
Egyptian July	(8.58) 8.55

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 28.

Broach cotton for July-August delivery moved between Rs. 198-8 and Rs. 199 at night. The rate at 10-45 p.m. was Rs. 198-12 with New York futures about 5 points down.

JUTE SHARES QUIET BUT STEADY

Coals And Sugars Unchanged

CALCUTTA, April 28.

Jute shares ruled quiet but steady with only limited business. Coals were unchanged. Teas were practically neglected in the early part of the session but later few isolated deals took place at about quotation prices. In miscellaneous Midnapore Zemindary were a a turn better while sugars were more or less unchanged at late rates. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:

Securities:—Three and a half per cent paper 98/4; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 106/12; four per cent loan 1960/70 114/8 small lot; five per cent loan 1939/44 108/12; five per cent loan 1945/55 119/14 small lot; four per cent Punjab bonds 1948 109 small lot.

Banks:—Bank of India 131; Reserve Bank 126/8.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan pref 105 small lots; Dehri Rohtas 15/8; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar guaranteed 96/8.

Coals:—New Beerbhoom 10/11 odd lot; Standard 30/8.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 389 small lots; Auckland 175; Clive 22/6 small lot; Gourepore 578; Gourepore pref 131; Howrah 50/6; Kamarhatty 475; Kamarhatty pref 134; National 22; Reliance 67/8 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 6/8 odd lot; Benares electric 15/8; British India corporation ordy 3/8; Indo Burma petroleum ordy 110/8 ex div. small lots; Midnapore Zemindary 69/8.

Sugars:—Carew and Co. 21/2 small lots; Cawnpore pref 163; Champaran 23

Teas:—Tezpore ordy 8/12; Tezpore pref 11/8.

Debenture:—Seven per cent 1922/52 Muddea Jute 113/8.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 28.

Previous closing	4.93 7/8
To-day's opening	4.93 3/4
To-day's closing	4.93 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 28

Previous closing	4.93 3/4
To-day's opening	4.93 11/16
To-day's closing	4.97 13/16
Difference	+.00 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, April 28.

Previous closing	74.98
To-day's opening	74.98
To-day's closing	74.98
Difference	Nil.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 28

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93 11/16 and kept fairly steady subsequently improving to 4.93 13/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.93 13/16.

Franc opened at 74.98 and remained practically steady with slight variations.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.98.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 28.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	20 3/8d.	20 1/4d.
Forward	20 3/8d.	20 1/4d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 28.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-10 1/2) £7-0-10 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, April 28.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, April 28. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.65 7/8) 5.66
New York on Bombay	(37.33) 37.30
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 3/4) 0.92 7/8
London on Milan	(62.68) 62.68
London on Shanghai	(1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 28.

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 50/8, 50/8 and 50/9. The market was quiet in the absence of any important buying while later prices eased on scattered selling and liquidation influenced by lower London cables. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 50/3, 50/3 and 50/4.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/13/9, 34/13/9 and 34/13/9. Trading was quiet and featureless with very little doing owing to quieter foreign exchange movements. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/14/0, 34/14/0 and 34/13/9.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 28.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May at 72 5/8 and July 73 7/8. The market was very quiet due to the lack of fresh incentive with traders watching weather developments in America.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 28.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.97 7/8. The market was quiet but steady in the absence of any important enquiry with operators holding off awaiting developments in weather.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 28.

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£206 1/2 buyers £206 3/4 sellers. Steady) £207 buyers £207 1/4 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£16 5/16 buyers. No sellers. Firm.) £16 1/4 buyers £16 5/16 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£41 1/2 to £42) £41 1/2 to £42

Glsgow Iron '(£79) £79

RUBBER

Spot (7 9/16 paid and buyers) 7 9/16 paid and buyers

Forward (7 13/16 paid and sellers) 7 3/4 paid and buyers.

SILVER CABLES

London, April 28.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

(1) "India bought. China sold. Market quietly steady."

(2) "Market dull. Small India buyer. China and Speculator sellers at 1/16 under fixed rate."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 1-0

Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-1 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4

Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4) 2-4

JUTE.

New Crop April May (£19 5/16 buyers) £19 1/4 sellers.

Dunlop May (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers

Lightning May (£21 sellers) £21 sellers.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay April-May (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers.

Linseed La Plata April (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal April (£13 3/4 sellers) £13 5/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, April 28.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 4 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 4 3
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7 4 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 4 0
Sept. 1936 Delivery.	
Rates at 9-0 p.m.	7 8 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 8 3
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7 8 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 8 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 28.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat	4 6 9
Wheat September	4 7 0
Linseed May	7 4 0
Linseed September	7 8 0

The tone was quiet.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 27

Broach A/M opening 201 1/2; highest 201 1/2; lowest 199 1/2; closing 199 1/2

Broach J/A opening 202; highest 202; lowest 200 1/4; closing 200 1/4

Broach A/M 1937 197 1/2; highest 197 1/2; lowest 195 1/2; closing 195 1/2

Oomra May opening 187; highest 187; lowest 185 3/4; closing 185 3/4

Oomra July opening 186 1/4; highest 186 1/4; lowest 185 1/2; closing 185 1/2

Bengal May opening 156 3/4; highest 156 3/4; lowest 155 3/4; closing 155 3/4

Bengal July opening 154; highest 154; lowest 153; closing 153

Bengal D/J opening 143 1/2; highest 143 1/2; lowest 141; closing 141

Tejimandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 9 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-5-36) Rs. 5 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 25 1/2

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 28.

Castorseeds Delivery Map Opening Rs. 6/15/1 1/2; Lowest Rs. 6/12/10 1/2; Closing Rs. 6/13/6.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 35/8; Highest Rs. 35/8/6; Lowest Rs. 34/12/6; Closing Rs. 34/15.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 39/8; Highest 39/12; Lowest Rs. 39/7/6; Closing Rs. 39/8.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 40/1; Highest Rs. 40/4/6; Lowest Rs. 40; Closing Rs. 40/1.

Cotton Seede Delivery May Opening Rs. 19/11; Highest Rs. 19/12; Lowest 19/8/3; Closing Rs. 19/10.

Cotton Seeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 20/7; Highest Rs. 20/8; Lowest Rs. 20/4/6; Closing Rs. 20/6/6.

Sharp Drop In Commodity Shares

GOLD MINES ATTRACT BULK OF ATTENTION

Upward Movement In Kaffirs

WALL STREET ERRATIC AND EASY

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 28.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Gold-mines continued to attract the bulk of attention, West Africans joining the kaffirs in an upward movement.

Yesterday's break in New York caused hesitancy in other sections.

Rubbers declined on news of 5 per cent increase in export quota to 65 which also caused sharp drop in commodity shares.

Cotton eased on bearish weather and other adverse factors.

Wall Street was erratic and generally easier.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 28.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, April 17, £98

Monday, April 20 £98

Tuesday April 21 £98

Wednesday April 22 £97 7/8

Thursday April 23 £97 3/4

Friday April 24, £97 3/4

Monday, April 27, £97 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 28. 3-30 p.m.

Kaffirs were firm on renewed buying, otherwise markets generally were dull and easier owing to the lack of fresh support. Oil shares were undecided. Internationals show rallying disposition.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 5/8) £85 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 5/8) £107 5/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 5/8) £111 5/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 5/8) £117 5/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 5/8) £106 Ex. Dividend.

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-0) 21-0.

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£5 1/8) £5 1/8

Hydro Electric (£7 1/8) £6 3/4

Musical Industries (26-1 1/2) 25-7 1/2

Princhin Johnson (46-0) 46-0

Imperial Chemical (39-7 1/2) 39-7 1/2

Imperial Chemical Ord (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (128-3) 127-7 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£88 3/4) £88 3/4

Dunlop Rubber (36-9) 36-9

University Ordinary (32-0) 32-0

Ford Motors (33-0) 33-0

Cable Wires (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

British American Tobacco (125-0) 124-4 1/2

Camera A (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (158-1 1/2) 157-6

P and O S N Company Defd (20-4 1/2) 20-4 1/2

Distillers (101-3) 101-3

Bred and Dyers (8-0) 8-0

British Celanese (12-0) 12-0

J and P Coates Ordinary (65-0) 64-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (49-0) 49-0

Fine Cotton Spinners (6-6) 6-6

Western Limited Ordinary (25-9) 24-9

Inter Nickels (£48 1/4) £46 1/2

Bengal Iron and Steel (6-10 1/2) 6-10 1/2

Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 28. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£101 3/4) £101 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98) £98

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£120 1/2) £120 1/2

4 per cent. Indian 1946/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 1/4) £112 1/4

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 3/4) £106 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£116 1/2) £116 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-0) 21-0

Donaro Tea (46-0) 45-0

Empire of India Ceylon (29-10 1/2) 29-10 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-9) 28-7 1/2

Gula Kelampong (28-1 1/2) 27-6

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (33-9) 33-0

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (58-9) 58-9

Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2

Rio Tintos (£14 5/8) £14 1/4

East Rand Proprietors (66-3) 66-3

Rand Iman (£8 3/4) £8 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 1/2) £14 1/2

Goddar New (£10 5/8) £10 5/8

Moddar New (53-9) 53-1 1/2

Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12 1/8

Spring Mines Split Shares (43-9) 44-4 1/2

Union Corporation (£8 7/8) £9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (48-1 1/2) 45-0

Anglo Iranian (95-0) 93-9

Burma Oil (97-6) 96-10 1/2

Mexicas Eagle (20-7 1/2) 20-0

Shell Transport (95-7 1/2) 94-4 1/2

Royal Dutch (£34 3/8) £33 5/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£18 3/4) £18 3/4

L M Ford (£25) £25

L N E R Defd (£5 5/8) £5 5/8

Southern Dutch (£25) £25

London Paris 5 per cent (£136 1/2) £136 1/2

London Board G Stock (£104 3/4) £104 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 28.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 66 1/2) dol 63 1/2

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 36 7/8) dol 33 3/4

U S Steel Common (dol 64 5/8) dol 60 3/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 126) dol 121 1/2

WHEAT DECLINES

The wheat prices in Liverpool yesterday showed a decline of 1 1/8 in all descriptions while in Chicago a drop of 2 7/8 to 4 cents per bushel was recorded due to heavy selling pressure.

Due to bearish advices from foreign centres, our local market for May started at Rs. 4/7/0 about a quarter anna lower than expectation. The undertone appears to be somewhat bearish, however, in absence of further selling pressure market ruled steady.

Later, market developed further weakness in sympathy with easiness in cotton and other markets. Due to some scattered selling, prices declined gradually and at 5 30 p.m. were quoted as under:—

Rates at 5-30 p.m.—

	Rs. a. p.
May	4 6 9
September	4 6 9
Teji-Mandi September	0 4 3

LINSEED EASY

The Linseed rates on the London Seeds market ruled quiet and showed no departure from the previous level. In Buenos Aires prices ruled unchanged to 5 points lower.

The local market with May opened at Rs. 7/4/3. The turnover was very small and hence prices showed no noticeable changes. The undertone look steady.

However, during the Afternoon an easy tone was prevailed mostly due to outside weakness which induced some scattered selling operators. Later, at 5-30 p.m. the rates were quoted as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
May settlement	7 4 0
September settlement	7 8 0
September option	0 6

FIRST INDIAN CAR IN DECEMBER

Calcutta "Indomobile's" Ambition

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

With a capital of a crore of rupees a joint stock company styled "Indomobile Ltd." has been registered in Calcutta for the purpose of manufacturing motor cars and aeroplanes in India.

It is understood that the company has already acquired about 100 bighas of land near Dum Dum to establish a factory and set up manufacturing plants there. It is pointed out that so far as this industry is concerned India provides a vast and unexplored field. A strong board of directors has been formed and it is the ambition of the company to bring out the first motor car made in India in December, 1936. It is intended that their cars which will be manufactured to an original design, will be marketed at a moderate price.—A.P.

One hundred and eighty-eight Law Graduates have been added this year to the already overcrowded legal profession in the Central Provinces and Berar.

RAMKRISHNA MISSION

Last Year's Useful Work

The 27th Annual General Meeting of the Ramakrishna Mission was held lately at the premises of the Belur Math, the Headquarters of the Mission, with Srimat Swami Suddhananda in the chair. A large number of monastic and lay members were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and passed. The report for 1935 was then read by the Secretary. The following extracts from it indicate the progress of the work, in all the departments, in the various centres of the Mission.

CENTRES.

The total number of Centres including those in N. and S. America, England and Europe, Burma, Ceylon and Straits Settlements, was 102 at the end of 1935. The number of Centres of the Mission in India, exclusive of the Ramakrishna Math and its branches, was 42. A new educational centre in the Coimbatore District was added in the year.

The Mission conducted both Temporary and Permanent Work. Temporary Relief Work was done in times of distress caused by floods, famine, fire, tornado or epidemics during the year in Bankura, Hooghly and Burdwan District, as well as in Abdalpur, Dhalla, Manbhum and Tamluk. The total expenditure for the works was more than Rs. 16,000, the most important of them being the Damodar Flood Relief.

The Permanent Work was of three kinds as usual, viz., Philanthropic, Educational and Missionary. Each of the centres conducted one or more of these.

DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL WORK.

The Philanthropic Activities include three types of work, viz., (1) Indoor Hospital Work, (2) Outdoor Dispensary Work and (3) Regular and Occasional Service of various kinds. 32 out of the Centres in India conducted one or more of these types of work.

In all, there are 7 Indoor Hospitals including the Child Welfare Centre with its attached Maternity Hospital at Bhawanipore, Calcutta, which does both prenatal and post-natal work along with its other activities and also trains midwives. There are 31 Outdoor Dispensaries including a Tuberculosis Dispensary at Delhi. The Centres doing philanthropic work are scattered over different parts of India, and many of them are situated in Benares, Hardwar, Brindaban, Allahabad, and other places of pilgrimage, and in cosmopolitan cities like Rangoon, Bombay, Cawnpore and Lucknow. The Sevashram at Benares is the largest philanthropic institution of the Mission, and the Hospital at Rangoon holds the highest record in outdoor and indoor work. The latter treated nearly 2 lakhs of patients in 1935.

Philanthropic work is done also by such rural Centres of the Mission as Bhubaneswar in Orissa, Jayarambati in Bankura, Sargachi in Murshidabad and Sonargaon in Dacca.

The Indoor Hospitals of the Mission treated more than 6,800 cases in 1935 as against 6,500 in 1934, and the Outdoor Dispensaries treated over 9,00,000 in 1935 as against nearly 8,30,000 in 1934. The number of new cases and the number of repeated ones were in the proportion of 10:17.

INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED.

The Educational Work of the Mission falls mainly into two divisions viz., (1) Boys' Schools, Girls' Schools, Mixed Schools, the classes ranging from the Matriculation standard down to the Primary, and (2) Students' Homes and Orphanages.

Mass Education for adults and juveniles through day and night schools forms a feature.

Out of the 42 Centres in India, 29 conducted some type of educational work or other. In all there were 15 Students' Homes, 3 Orphanages, 3 Residential High Schools, 4 High Schools, 2 M. E. Schools, 33, Primary Schools, 7 Night Schools and 3 Industrial Schools.

Some of these institutions are situated in or near the University centre of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and in the towns of Jamshedpur, Deoghar and Barisal Physical and Moral and Religious training were imparted to the inmates or pupils.

Rural Education Work was done as usual by some of the centres such as Sarisha near Diamond Harbour, Contai in Midnapore, Habigunj and Sylhet in Assam. The centre at Sarisha has nearly 500 boys and girls in its schools, and spends over Rs. 12,000 every year for its work.

The Industrial Schools taught one or more of the arts, crafts and industries which may be grouped under the following heads: (1) Mechanical Engineering and Automobile Engineering, (2) Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing, Calico-printing and Tailoring, (3) Cane work, and (4) Shoe-making. In the Industrial School at Madras, the Mechanical and Automobile Engineering course covers a period of 5 years, and the certificate issued by the Mission is recognised by the Government. The centre at Habigunj conducts two Shoe Factories to provide better training ground for the cobbler boys of the locality, and runs two Co-operative Credit Societies for the benefit of the cobblers.

The Students' Home at Madras and Calcutta, the Vidyapith at Deoghar, the Nivedita School at Calcutta and the centre at Sarisha are a few of the most prominent educational institutions of the Mission. The educational centre at Madras is the largest. It had 925 pupils at the end of 1935. It spends over Rs. 40,000 annually for its work.

In the 70 educational institutions of the Mission in India, there were over 3,900 students in 1935, as against 3,050 in 1934.

In Ceylon there are 12 schools conducted by the Mission with over 2,200 students.

In all the centres of the Mission, there were over 6,300 students, and of these more than 4,800 were boys and 1,500 girls.

DISBURSEMENTS.

The disbursements of the Mission in India and Burma may be roughly computed to be over 2 lakhs of Rupees for philanthropic work, and over 3 lakhs for educational work. The total expenditure was over 5¼ lakhs.

There were 60 Libraries and as many Reading Rooms, each centre having one or more. The Mission Society at Rangoon did excellent work and had a daily average attendance of nearly 100 in its Reading Room. The Students' Home at Madras had more than 17,000 volumes in its Libraries.

PROPAGANDA-WORK.

The monastic members of the Mission went on propaganda tours in India and abroad. The teachings of the Vedanta as interpreted by Sri Ramakrishna and Swami Vivekananda were disseminated, chiefly through the English monthlies Prabuddha Bharata (Mayavati), Vedanta Kesari (Madras) and the Message of the East (Boston)—and the Udbohdhan in Bengali and the Ramakrishna Vijayam in Tamil, as well as through the publications of the Ramakrishna-Vivekananda Literature and similar works. Classes were held, and lectures and, sometimes, radio-talks were given at or near the various centres, associations, Universities and other places. A member of the Order formed the nucleus of a Vedanta centre in Switzerland, and another member started a centre in London during the year under review.

There are colonies for Harijans and other backward classes in some centres, those at Trichur (Cochin State) and Shella in Khassia Hills being two of the important ones. At these colonies the monks have been conducting, for over a dozen years past, educational and other work for the uplift of the neglected communities.

MISSION'S IDEAL.

The meeting came to a close with an exhortation by the Chairman to the audience to continue to practise the ideal of service for which the Mission stands. Further progress of the work will depend upon more persons practising the glorious ideal of service to humanity, irrespective of caste, creed or colour, and more money. Swami Vivekananda who founded the Mission in 1897, sounded the clarion call for Tyaga and Seva (self-dedication and service), and it is to be hoped that the young men of the country will respond to it in ever-increasing measure.

"ANOMALOUS" STAMP DUTIES

LONDON, April 28.

In the House of Commons on the Budget resolution dealing with Stamp Duty on the new Federal Loans. Mr. Morrison said that resolution was to some extent caused by the recent legislation regarding India. The position of Indian stocks regarding liability to stamp duties was very anomalous. Some stocks were exempted from stamp duty while others paid full stamp duty.

The resolution would only affect new stocks to be issued by the new regime. New stocks issued by the new Government would be on all fours with those issued by the Canadian Government.

The resolution was confirmed.—Reuter's Special.

'Quake Shock Felt At Dacca

DACCA, April 28

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity was felt here at 1-30 p.m. to-day.

No damage is, however, reported.—United Press.

New York Cotton Easier On Fair Weather Conditions

Prices Decline On Weakness Of Wall Street

REPORTS OF RAINS IN TEXAS AND OKLAHOMA

Severe Break In Wall Street On French Elections

BOMBAY, April 28.

On Monday, all the American markets literally followed a very bearish activity in Wall Street which presented a sudden and rather extensive fall in prices. Stock Exchange appeared to be apprehensive following the preliminary results of the French elections. This coupled with some improvement in weather conditions in the western belt and a sharp break in Chicago Wheat induced general liquidation on the New York Cotton Exchange. The Secretary of Agriculture—Mr. Wallace has invited bids for 18 million yards of cotton for road building. Cotton operators in the meanwhile are awaiting the release of the loan cotton which is reported to be gradually moving in the South.

NEW YORK COTTON.

Inspite of lucrative rains in the West end the ruling weakness in Wall Street, New York Cotton is acting remarkably well. In view of the preliminary results of the French elections. Stock Exchange showed a very bearish performance resulting in a drop of 3 to 6 dollars in most of the issue. Outside markets also ruled weak. Chicago wheat prices also declined considerably due to heavy selling pressure.

Trading in the American futures started wih a loss of one point much against general expectation, July being quoted at 11.18—1. Immediately it touched 11.19 being the highest for the day. Buying was entirely absent and failed to receive any support. At the time of Liverpool close July was quoted at 11.17—2. Thereafter prices started a downward trend due to general liquidation and some foreign selling transactions. Reports of rains in droughty areas and weakness in Wall Street helped the decline. However, the selling pressure was not very strong and hence no material fall in prices was registered. Price movements were small and later the trading became monotonous. Finally July finished at 11.13—6 being the lowest for the day. The spot closed at 11.77—6.

NEW ORLEANS.

In sympathy with the American futures, the New Orleans market also ruled weak May and July losing 7 to 9 points respectively at the close.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

As expected the Liverpool Cotton market opened with July standing at 6.03-4. Soon after it touched 6.02. From the beginning market was confronted with numerous selling orders on reports of rains in Texas and Oklahoma. Later, prices improved slightly due to trade support but the improvement was soon wiped off on renewed selling from local and Bombay interests. During the final stage market developed further weakness and finally July stood at 6.02—5, the spot closed at 6.58—1.

EAST INDIAN.

This market also ruled weak on general selling and a drop of 6 points in May and July was registered at the close.

EGYPTIAN.

The Egyptian section ruled dull with a bearish undertone Sakel May and Upper July showing a loss of three to six points at the close.

ALEXANDRIAN.

Unlike other markets, Alexandrian cotton ruled steady with a firm undertone due to absence of selling pressure. Sakel May secured one point at the close while Upper June showed no departure from the previous level.

New York July Highest
(10.00 A.M.) 11.19—

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July Lowest
(12.47 P.M.) 11.13—6
Liverpool July Highest 6.05—2
Liverpool July Lowest 6.00—7

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market quiet and steady. Outside hedge selling. It is reported that there are rains in Texas and Oklahoma. Indian and Continental liquidation follow. Decline temporary.

Liverpool: Rains reported in some sections in Texas and Oklahoma. 'Bulls' realising to secure profits. Our opinion is that the decline is only temporary.

New York: Market is acting well notwithstanding beneficial rains in the West and weakness of securities. There are indications of Pool liquidation of May contract at 11.53.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York: Estimate world consumption American, during March 1,110,000 Season 8,305,000; Consumption at full season rate 12,300,000.

America: Mill activity tends slightly downward. England: Slow. Continent: well maintained except Italy.

Liverpool: Between midnight and daylight, light to moderate rainfall West Texas.

Liverpool: Rains West and tightness of May.

Cables received through Reuters::—

Liverpool: Reports of rains in Texas and Oklahoma induced further liquidation and Bombay selling. There was trade calling at the close. Closed quiet but steady.

New York: Market was easier in absence of any important buying and also on reports of rain in drought sections and weakness of Wall Street.

The Cotton Market was no exception to the prevailing pessimism, general selling resulting from rains in Oklahoma and West Texas.

Mr. Wm. D. Ten Broeck has received the following cable from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Company, New York:

Think present prices will not be maintained in dollars if the gold block declines and sterling follows, unless American Government were to counteract to reduce the dollar.

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

The following cable is to hand from our Head Office:—

"Cause decline wheat excellent rains where needed."

A severe break in Wall Street took place yesterday following the preliminary results of the French elections which indicate a swing to the Leftists. This, combined with beneficial rains in Texas and Oklahoma and a sharp decline in wheat caused general liquidation in cotton. Secretary Wallace has invited offers for 18 million yards of cloth for road building. Loan cotton is reported to be moving freely in Memphis and should the weather continue to improve, we believe the downward trend will continue in new crops especially as month-end private acreage estimates are likely to shew an increase.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, April 27

May	11.52—06
July	11.13—06
October	10.27—10
December	10.26—09
January	10.30—08
Middling Spot	11.77—06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, April 27

May	11.43—07
July	11.05—09
Middling Spot	11.45—15

NEW YORK
New York, April 27

New York 10-55 a.m.	
May	11.54
July	11.17
October	10.30
Noon Call—	
May	11.51
July	11.17
October	10 29

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, April 27

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U S Ports	4,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, April 27

April	6.27—04
May	6.21—05
June	6.10—05
July	6.02—05
August	5.88—06
September	5.77—05
October	5.68—06
November	5.62—06
December	5.61—06
January	5.61—06
February	5.61—06
March	5.61—06
April	5.61—06
Middling Spot	6.58—01
	10-12 a.m. quotations
July	6.03
October	5.70

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, April 27

F G F Sakellaridis—	
May	8.75
July	8.59
October	8.51
November	8.39
January	8.31
March	8.26
F G F Spot	9.03

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 27

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report of the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	9
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	41
Amer Forn Power Gold D	70
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	30
Electric Bond Common	18
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	68
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	79
Amr Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	104
Consolidated Gas	30
Columbia Gas	17
Int Tel and Tel	13
American Tel and Tel	160 1/2
Western Union Telg	77 1/2
Radio Corporation	10
Chesapeake and Ohio	55
New York Central	33
Baltimore and Ohio R R	18
Erie R R	
Pennsylvania R R	29
Union Pacific R R	118
Great North Pfd	34
Northern Pacific Rly	26
Bethelehem Steel	50 1/2
United States Steel	61 1/4
Amr Water Works Com	20
Anaconda Copper Mining	34 1/4
General Motor	64 1/4
General Electric	35
Kelvinator	19
Sperry Corp	16
Westinghouse Airbrake	36
American Radiator	20
Int Cement	44
St Oil of N J	60
Atlantic Refining	29
Plymouth Oil	14
Socony	13 1/4
Du Pont de Nemours	139
Chase Bank	34 1/2
National City Bank	31 1/2
Amr Celanese	24
Int Nickel of Canada	46 1/4
North Amr Com	24
Canadian Pacific R R	11
Montgomery Ward	38
Sears Roebeck	60

Market is weak. There has been heavy liquidation. Market is very uncertain and we would rather not give any opinion just yet.

Total business: 3 1/4 million

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, April 27

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.38
Fine (Good staple)	5.53
Superfine (Good staple)	5.68
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.35
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.50
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.65
Bengal—	
Good	4.10
Fully Good	4.20
Fine	4.32
Scinde—	
Fuly Good	4.41
Fine	4.53
Superfine	4.65

PRODUCE
London, April 27

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels	Nominal
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels	Nominal
Wheat South Australian parcels April sellers	31/6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, April 27

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£85 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£97 3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£114 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£85 3/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1961	£107 5/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£107 5/8
Funding Loan 1960/69 4 per cent	£117 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£115 1/2
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£14 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg)	£103
National Bank of India	£44
P and O Banking Corporation nominal	£10 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, April 27

Bank Bills 3 months market rate	unchanged
Bank Bills 6 months market rate	unchanged
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate	unchanged
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate	unchanged
Interest day to day loan	unchanged
Interest 7 days market loan	unchanged

EXCHANGES
London, April 27

T T London on:—	
New York closing rate	4.93 3/4
Paris	74.98
Berlin	12.28 1/2
Madrid	36.19
Amsterdam	7.27 3/4
Brussels	29.21 1/2
Milan	62.68
Berne	15.15 1/4
Prague	119.50

LINSEED OIL
London, April 27

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt	
May sellers	26/3
May August sellers	26/4 1/2

RUBBER
London, April 27

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb Sellers	7 9/16

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, April 27

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25	
C and F Calcutta per cwt	
March April	unchanged
C and F Bombay per cwt	
March April	unchanged
C and F Karachi per cwt	
March April	unchanged

BOMBAY COTTON

Bearish Tendency

Bombay, April 28

Due to considerable weakness in Wall Street, all the American markets acted bearishly yesterday. New York cotton declined further on general selling together with some foreign selling transactions. Buyers were very few. For the present, the most disturbing factor is the news pertaining to the French elections, though weather conditions also play a chief part in the trading of the market. Chicago wheat prices also declined sharply.

Following the bearish advices from America our local market for Broach July August opened at Rs. 199. Lower levels attracted good amount of short covering, hence prices soon recovered to Rs. 200-4-0. It was reported that Japanese interests bought new Broach and sold in J/A contract. The rise could not be maintained soon selling came in which the market found difficult to absorb. The prices again reacted. Result was a drop of one rupee per candy with Broach July August at Rs. 199-4-0.

As expected Liverpool cotton market opened 2 points down and later showed further drop of 5 points.

The local Broach prices soon sagged to Rs. 198/4 under local selling. Later Commission Houses were reported heavy purchasers which lent a steady tone. The prices later recovered a little.

Rates at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	198 0 0
Broach J/A.	198 12 0
Broach A/M. 1937	194 8 0
Oomra May	184 12 0
Oomra July	184 0 0
Bengal May	155 4 0
Bengal July	155 12 0
Bengal D/J.	141 0 0
Teji-Mandi Broach J/A.	10 4 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, April 28.

M.G.—				
Bengal U. P.	... 167	163	158	155
Punjab	... 167	163	158	155
Oomra No. 3	195	192	189	185 ...
C. P. No. 1	208	205	202	198 ...
C. P. No. 2	201	198	195	191 ...
Broach No. 2	... 208	205	202	198
Punjab-Ame.	... 220	217	214	210
Surat	... 244	241	238	234
Rajpipla	... 239	236	233	229
Navsari	... 250	247	244	240

READY COTTON QUOTATION
Bombay, April 28.

	Extra Superfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
Bengal Superfine					163/165
Bengal Fine					161/163
Bengal F.G.					158/159
C. P. 1 Fine					200/201
C. P. 2 Fine					195/196
Arvi Fine					196/197
Ellichpur Fine					193/194
Berar Fine					189/191
Khamgaon Fine					190/192
Mulkapur Fine					185/188
Khandesh Fine					183/185
Jalna/Sailu Fine					177/180
Burwah Sanavad					190/192
Mathia					175/178
Broach Fine					204/211
Dhollera					203/205
Punjab/American					204/214
Sindh-American					204/214
Cambodia					261/264
Compta					229/234
Westerns					199/209
Miraj					209/214
Jagadia Ankleshwar					334/339
Surat					344/346
Navsari					251/254
Kampala					335/337
Busoga					323/334
Manza					304/309

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, April 28.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 days	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	859	274,110
Central India	1,991	246,179
Barsi and Nagar	664	147,611
Hyderabad-Gaorani	390	34,691
Berar	1,055	301,094
Central Provinces	211	85,218
Total Oomras	5,170	1,088,903
Dholera	1,591	118,900
N.-W. Provinces	23	61,543
Rajputana	1,013	68,320
Sind-Punjab	1,167	426,925
Broach	4,164	322,755
Coompta and Dharwar	1,723	31,350
Westerns-Northerns	487	22,762
Cocoanada	...	42
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	6	10,047
Persian	...	8
American	64	23,457
Egyptian and African	1,439	156,008
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	16,847	2,331,482

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 23rd Apr.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	475	373,957
Japan and China	6,512	912,069
Coast Ports	160	25,496
Up-country by Rail	...	140,746
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	57,632
Total	7,147	1,509,900

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1935-36	1934-35
F.P. Bales		
Receipts to date 27-4-36	6688000	4177000
Receipts Yesterday 27-4-36	4000	4000
Exports to date 27-4-36	5251000	4009000
Stock at Ports 24-4-36	1888000	2038000
Stock at Interior Towns 24-4-36	1812000	1421000
Stock at Liverpool 24-4-36	718000	768000
Visible Supply 24-4-36	5062000	4887000
Quantity in sight 24-4-36	11543000	7496000
Quantity out of sight 24-4-36	9587000	7927000

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 28

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D April December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	271 3/8
Banks selling T T	269 3/8
Banks buying T T	266 5/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	563
Banks buying T T	573
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 7/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 5/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/2
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91 1/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 27th instant	4.93 3/4
Japan/London 28th instant	1/2 1/16
Java London 28th instant	7.25
Hongkong/London 28th instant	1/3 15/16
Shanghai/London 28th instant	1/2 1/2
London/Paris 27th instant	74.98
London/Belgium 27th instant	29.21 1/2
London/Switzerland 27th instant	15.15 1/4
London/Berlin 27th instant	12.28 1/2
London/Stockholm 27th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 27th instant	4.93 3/4
London/Amsterdam 27th instant	7.27 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.	
Gold 25th instant	£7-0-11
27th instant	£7-0-10 1/2
Silver London Ready 25th instant	20 3/8
27th instant	20 3/8
Silver London Forward 25th instant	20 3/8
27th instant	20 3/8
Silver New York Ready 25th instant	45 1/4
27th instant	45
London Discounts 3 mos 25th instant	9/16 p.c.
27th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos 25th instant	5/8 p.c.
27th instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

SMALL FLUCTUATIONS IN SILVER

The silver section of the local bullion market to-day ruled steady with a quiet undertone. Indian buying was again countered by selling from China. However, buyers were reported to be quite satisfied. Locally, there was some selling pressure and hence the undertone was rather lower.

The silver prices in London yesterday were quoted at unchanged rates for both Spot and Forward positions. New York Spot was quoted at 44 3/4 cent that is 1/4 cent down. The Montreal futures showed an irregular trend May gaining 95 points while July lost 40 points. The Shanghai rate closed at 1-2 1/2.

Locally, trading in the Vaishak commenced at Rs. 50/7 somewhat lower than the expectation. In absence of any buying power, the rate declined during the earlier stage by about an anna. But the decline attracted some covering operation and rate again rose to Rs. 50/8. Price movements were small and the trading was restricted.

The Sterling Dollar and the franc rate opened at 4.93 11/16 and 74.98 respectively. Later on Chokseys were reported to be sellers and hence further easy tone prevailed. The rates at 5-30 p.m. were quoted as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	50 8 0
Vaishak	50 7 0
Jyestha	50 9 0
Teji-Mandi Vaishak	0 9 0
Teji-Mandi Jyestha	1 5 0

GOLD DULL

The local gold section ruled dull and uninteresting. Price movements were absolutely nil and the trading apathetic. London gold was quoted at £7-0-10 1/2 that is at a decline of 1/2d.

Trading for Vaishak commenced at Rs. 34/13/7 1/2 slightly lower than the expectation. Thereafter market ruled in the vicinity of the opening level without any noticeable change in rates.

Later market developed further weakness due to easiness in Sterling Dollar and the rates at 5-30 p.m. were quoted as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	34 13 3
Vaishak	34 13 6
Jyestha	34 13 9
Teji-Mandi Vaishak	0 2½
Teji-Mandi Jyestha	0 5

LONDON SILVER
London, April 27

Spot	20 3/8
Forward	20 3/8

GOLD BAR
London, April 27

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-10 1/2

LONDON METALS
London, April 27

Copper Braziers	£51
Spelter Hard Indian Brand	£14
Tin, English Ingots, Liverpool F O B	£206 1/4
Yellow Metal	£40 5/8
Corrugated Sheet 24 gauge	£12 3/4

Stock Exchange Rules Easy

Weak Tone In Steels

CEMENT STEADY

BOMBAY: April 28.

Opening round about the previous closing rates, values moved within a small range. Subsequently on rumours of recommendation of Rs. 6 and Rs. 3-12 dividends on Steel Ordinaries and Deferreds respectively, a fair volume of business passed in Steel Shares with Deferreds and Ordinaries touching 505 and 146 respectively. Towards the close some support was forthcoming which made the market close a little higher than the lowest of the day. Even if the current rumours respecting dividend are correct in view of the progressive state of the industry the future seems to be quite bright as higher dividend can safely be expected next year. At the closing of the market reports were also current that rumours respecting dividend set afloat during the session had no foundation.

Cement Section was steady with the exception of Punjabs, which were quite firm. Belapurs and Burmas were weak. In corresponding sympathy with Steel the entire market ruled easy save Shivrajpurs, which ruled firm at 31 with still an upward trend.

Government Paper fluctuated between Rs. 98-6 and Rs. 98-4-3.

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay, April 27.

100 Ahm. Advance	275 0
500 Bombay Cotton	40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	673 12
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	158 12
100 Central India	213 12
100 Colaba	115 10
100 Coorla	90 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	290 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100 Finlay	110 0
100 Gokak	156 14
1000 Hindustani	1575 0
100 Indore	60 10
100 Khatau	57 8
100 Kohinoor	180 10
250 Laxmi	575 0
100 Madhavji	5 4
250 Madras United	35 0
1000 Morarji	700 0
250 Modern	45 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, April 28

Century	160 158/12
Bombay Dyeing	675 73 72 73/12
Kohinoor	180 181 180/10
Central India	216 13 15 12
New Great	100 98 99/6
Simplex	65 63 62/8
Swadeshi	158 155/10
Bundi	37/6 2 4 6
I Cement X.D.	442 41 43 41 42/8
Punjab	26/15 10 15 14 27/1
Shahabad	483 81 82 81/14
Andhra	1545 41 43 41 42/8
Tata Hydro	160 159/6
Tata Power	1480 76 78/12
Tram Ord	153/2
T Steel Defd	516 13 17 8 5 7 6/4
T Steel Ord	146/12 147 146/4 146/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref	169/12 169/8 12
Bellapur	162 161/14 160/10
B Steam	275 76/4
B Burma	290 88 89 88/12

50 Mysore	85 10
200 New Great	99 6
100 Oosmanshahi	55 0
100 Phoenix	250 0
25 Sassoon Silk	39 8
1000 Sholapur	1,985 0
50 Simplex	62 8
100 Swadeshi	155 10
100 Swan	78 12
25 Tata	8 0
500 Vishnu	1,145 0
1000 Western	652 8
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	105 4
25-50 Central	32 4
500 Imperial	1532 8
125-500 Im. Conty.	378 12
50-100 India	128 12
100 Reserve Bank	128 12
5 Union	5 8
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	37 6
70 Gwalior	121 4
160 Indian	442-8XD.
40 Katni Def.	2210 0
100 Katni Ord.	364 6
75 Okha	272 8
10 Punjab	21 1
100 Shahabad	483 12
70 United	126 0
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	12 0
15-75 New India	41 4
200 Oriental	4,990 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 0
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad O.d	160 0
1000 Andhra Valley	1542 8
10 Ajmer	13 6
50 Bombay Tram	153 2
100 Bombay Suburban	175 0
10 Broach	11 3
100 Karachi	220 0
100 Poona	225 0
100 Surat	190 0
100 Tata Hydro	159 6
1000 Tata Power	1478 12
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	386 4
100 C. Province	97 4
100 Dhond Baramati	100 0
100 Gujarat	78 12
100 Mandra Bhon	99 8
100 Pachora Jamner	96 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	97 0
500 Tapty Valley	765 0
MININGS.	
10 Shivrajpur	30 14
30 Tata Steel Def.	506 4
75 Tata Steel Ord.	146 8
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	795-XD
50 Belapur Sugar	160 10
250 Bombay Steam	276 4
125 Bombay Burma	388 12
50 Bombay Burma Con	143 12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	5 14
50 Bombay Telephone	107 8
100 Indian Bleaching	107 8
100 Indian Radio	501 4
100 Ind Radio Ord	483 12
1000 Port Canning	567 8
15 Scindia	16 4
30 Premier Construction	76 12
25 Tata Oil	14 12
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1437 8
8 p.c. Bombay Steam	298 12
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	86 12
5 p.c. Central India	523 12
7 p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 6
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	150 0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1512 8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191 4
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169 12
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	620 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 28

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 98/4/0
3 per cent 1941 104/6
3 per cent 1951/54 103/13
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 106/13
4 per cent 1943 110/12
4 per cent 1960/70 113/13
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 118/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108/12
5 per cent 1940/43 111/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6

TAX-FREE
3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 120/4
4 per cent 1958/63 Mysore 110/3
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 122-8
5 1/2 per cent 1958 Mysore 108/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)
4 per cent B P T 1947 108/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107
5 per cent M Deb 1959 117
6 per cent M Deb 1954 130
6 per cent K P-F 1956 130
3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 104/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government P. notes opened at Rs. 98/5, touched Rs. 98/6 to close as above. Cash quoted 4 annas higher.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, April 27

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	97 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/52	107 1/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	120 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	116 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	101 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	107 5/8

TO-DAY'S CROSS RATE

Previous closing	4.93 3/4
To-day's opening	4.93 11/16

FRANC RATE

Previous closing	74.98
To-day's opening	74.98

SEEDS MARKET

Tone Easy

Bombay, April 28

In seeds market at Mandvi tone was dull and uninteresting. Following less encouraging advices from abroad demand was slow hence prices a bit easier.

	Rs. a. p.
Groundnut May	39 8 0
Groundnut August	40 1 0
Castorseeds May	6 15 14
Castorseeds September	35 8 0
Cottonseeds May	19 11 0
Cottonseeds September	20 7 0

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, April 27

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6 1/4

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1936

FIGHT COMMUNALISM

Scientific Study Of Indian And World Problems

PUNJAB YOUTH ASSN. FORMED

LAHORE (By Mail).

This evening saw the inauguration of the Punjab Youth Association, when a large number of young educated men and women gathered together for the purpose of starting the Association. Those present were drawn from some very well-known Punjab families, both in the political and social spheres.

Miss Shah Nawaz, the convener of the meeting, speaking to those assembled said that there were signs of steadily growing youth movement in the country. It was perfectly legitimate. It was the right of the youth to think progressively and independently. If there be apathy in the youth of the people, the future of that nation was dark indeed. Fortunately for India there had been a great awakening among the youth of the land and they were taking a greater interest in the affairs not only of their own country, but of the world. Youth must walk along the road to progress and for the cause of the progress; it was imperative that the younger generation be ahead of the older in their ideas and beliefs. They could not for ever be tied to the apron-strings of our elders. They must learn to think for themselves and form their own judgments. Youth in India to-day had greater facilties than their parents and their ideas are bound to be more advanced. The young people in that province, as elsewhere, were scattered. There was not a common platform where they could voice their opinions. This was one of the main reasons why a central youth organisation should be established in the Punjab which would aim at a proper study of the problems that confront the youth in the social, economic and political spheres, and the manner of dealing with them. That new association was being formed to enable young men and women to make a scientific study of Indian as well as world problems and their remedies. The starters of the Association hoped that people of divergent views would be able to have frank discussions and that it would lead to the discarding of set opinions that would not bear the light of reason. The main objects of the Association were to fight against communalism and religious fanaticism. This poison had spread far and deep the more so in that province. Hence it is for the youth of the province to fight against the disease so that the future generation might at least be free of it. The Association would be non-communal, where people would work together, talk together and realise their common sufferings, common joys, common ideals, and communalism was bound to disappear.

The speaker, concluding said, that organised youth could play a great part under the new constitution. They could not only influence the elections to the new legislatures, but could act as a spear-head of resistance against repression and reactionary laws and acts.

A large number of youngmen and women became members of the Association, which is likely to play a great part in the affairs of the Province.—United Press.

PEACE EFFORTS SUCCEED

Joint Poona Meeting Adopts Measures To Redress Riot Damage

POONA, April 28

The conciliation meeting held last evening at the Gokhale Hall proved abortive. After the Hindu and Muslim speakers had suggested the formation of ward peace committees, a discordant note was struck by Mr. A. Phulambrikar who complained that Muslims were actuated by selfish motives as they were all merchants and did not wish to have their business dealings with Hindus interrupted.

This caused a commotion in the hall but after some time Mr. A. Khan, Assistant Public Prosecutor, was allowed to address the gathering. He in his turn complained that Mr. Phulambrikar and others were selfish and wished to perpetuate communal discord. Mr. Nalavade and others tried to speak but were ruled out of order.

Mr. B. S. Kamat proposed that the meeting be terminated when Mr. Nalavade began addressing the gathering, all Muslim representatives walked out and the meeting dispersed.

This morning, however, peace efforts were resumed at private meetings. One of them held at Rao Sahib Kidar's residence in Poona City was attended by about 100 Hindus and Muslims. At this most of the recommendations of the previous day were adopted and some funds were collected to repair the damage done during the riots of Friday. Muslims also are conferring with the same object.—A.P.

ALL QUIET IN N. WAZIRISTAN

PESHAWAR, April 28.

The lower Dawar Lashkar (North Waziristan) referred to in a recent communique have dispersed to their villages. The situation both in the tribal areas and the Settled District is quiet.

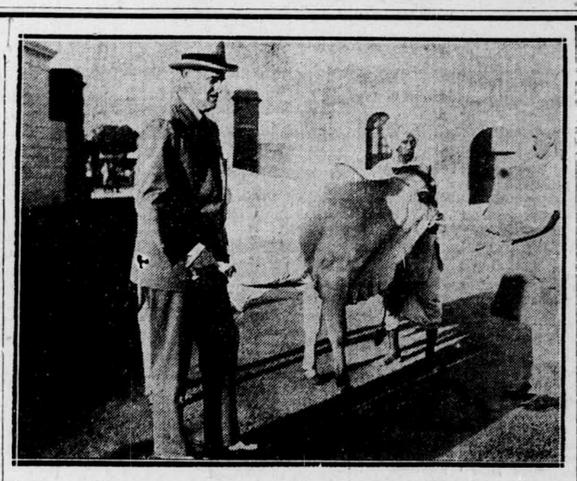
It will be remembered that this Lashkar threatened to march on Bannu as a reaction to the kidnapping case.—A. P.

JINNAH IN LAHORE

LAHORE, April 26.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah arrives in Lahore by the Frontier Mail on April 29.

While the extent of Mr. Jinnah's stay in Lahore is not known it is understood that he will meet the members of the Shahidganj Conciliation Committee and also meet prominent leaders of political parties in connection with the programme chalked out by the Muslim League Session at Bombay.—A.P.



Lord Linlithgow, the "Agriculturist Viceroy," with one of the two bulls he has kept in the Viceregal stables for the use of Delhi citizens in breeding sturdy farm bulls, the expenses incurred in this connection being paid from his account.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, the well-known labour leader, has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress to be held here.

TOLL OF SMALL-POX IN KATHIAWAR

3,000 Succumb To Epidemic Since December

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT (By Mail)

During the week ended 18th April due to small-pox and meningitis, ranging in several states of Kathiawar under Western India Agency, there were 955 attacks and 107 deaths and 2 attacks and 1 death respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous week were 586 attacks and 144 deaths and 6 attacks and 4 deaths.

From the time small-pox has made its appearance, which is possibly the middle of last December, according to the Agency Gazette, more than ten thousand attacks and three thousand deaths have been registered.

Rajkot Young Bar's Association has appealed to the Gondal Durbar to withdraw all restrictions on the mofussil pleaders pointing out that it is only in Gondal State that outside vakils are refused permission to appear.

SENTENCE ENHANCED

The Mahuva Munsiff's court recently sentenced Ratilal Tarachand to one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 700, for committing an indecent assault on a minor girl. Against this decision he appealed to the Sir Nyayadhis Court, Bhavnagar State Mr. Bhaskarrao Mehta the learned judge, after fully agreeing with the decision of the lower court, remarked that the punishment of one day was quite inadequate to meet the ends of justice. He enhanced the sentence to 3 months and reduced the fine to Rs. 300 from Rs. 700.

CHUDGAR IN CAR ACCIDENT

A serious motor accident was reported from Mulu in which Messrs. Popatlal Chudgar, Barat-Law and Chimanlal Shah another Rajkot pleader travelled from Mulu to Wadhwan camp. It is reported that a village cartman while attempting to cross the road was knocked down. Mr. Shah also received serious injuries on his hand. The cartman was taken to the Mullu dispensary for medical treatment.

In the current budget, the Bhavnagar Durbar has sanctioned Rs. 17 lakhs for Public Works Department. The authorities have sanctioned the scheme of erecting 10 new school buildings and repairing 10 old ones, and of constructing 3 vegetable markets, 1 dharmshala, 2 river bridges, 3 metalled roads official quarters at 12 different places, over and above the construction of the railway line and the port development scheme.

SIX CHILDREN ENTOMBED

Recently, a wall collapse was reported at Verawal where 6 children were entombed. The cause of the collapse is not known. The police inquiry is being conducted.

A girls' school was opened at Wankaner. There are more than 80 students on its rolls.

Throughout the last week here it was oppressively hot. The daily temperature, on three days, rose to 107 degrees.

Owing to the scarcity of water in most of the villages in Kathiawar, the Saurashtra Seva Samiti has opened 104 Watersheds or "Parabs" just at the very junctures where at least 2 or 3 village roads meet.

A Vaishnav woman Sakarbai spent Rs. 30,000 or so, in feeding Vaishnavas and distributing silver cups and saucers at Porbander. It is now hightime that people should practise better means of charity and utilize their money in alleviating the suffering of people and ameliorating their lot.

VICEROY VISITS REMOUNT DEPOT

Selected Three Horses Including An Indian Bred

SIMLA, April 28.

H. E. the Viceroy paid a visit to the Saharanpur Remount Depot on 27th April and selected three horses. Two of these horses were Australians and the third was an Indian horse which was bred by an Indian Zamindar in Montgomery area.

His Excellency seemed particularly pleased with the Indian horse which he selected and asked numerous questions as to its breeding and the progress of horse breeding in this country.—A.P.

The Real And The Substitute!

(From A Correspondent.)

You will have undoubtedly read in the columns of this paper announcements regarding charming performances of some famous artists of our country at such and such a theatre. To our music-loving readers such performances are important events to which they are always looking forward with intense interest and expectations. But imagine their disappointment if when they actually go to the theatre, they find that the famous artiste who had specially been engaged for the occasion does not appear on the stage and sends only a substitute and the manager of the show has to explain with regret to his audience that the great artiste is unable to appear being suffering from bronchitis threatening tuberculosis!

You might wonder why the artiste did not consult a physician and get cured! No doubt he must have done so. But we fail to argue that physicians often have difficulties in making their patients realise that a cough, slight as it may appear at first, should never be regarded as harmless, unimportant indisposition. "Threatening tuberculosis" may sound rather ominous but it is a well established fact that most respiratory inflammations can be extension in persons of low resistence, actually attack the fine bronchial tube and finally invade the lungs with disastrous results!

That is why every cough is potentially dangerous and must be kept under control in every case. For doing this the ideal medicine that has world-wide reputation is Sirolin "Roche" only a boon to the despaired sufferer from any complication of the lungs, a faithful friend of the young and the old who wish to avail of its help for curing colds and coughs and even early tuberculosis. A leading doctor says:—

"My advice is that a patient who shows signs of early T. B. should immediately resort to Sirolin "Roche", which I know from personal experience can cure these early signs of Phthisis."

LABOUR IN AHMEDABAD

Textile Association Questions Mill Kamdar Union's Claim

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail.)

The Publicity Officer of the Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad writes:—

The letter addressed to the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, inviting its co-operation in combining and solidifying the workers' movement and in celebratin g ths May Day Conference announced by a few persons styling themselves as the Mill Kamdar Union was read before the meeting.

In this connection, the Board recalls its resolution of September 10, 1936, and places on record its conviction that the very attempt to organize a rival union of the workers in the City is an attack on the solidarity of the workers' movement, calculated to create disorganization in the ranks of the workers, to weaken them and to expose them to terrible sufferings and losses such as have been experienced by workers in other centres where they have been split and misled on the lines adopted by the Mill Kamdar Union. In view of this any talk of solidifying the workers by persons who have been trying hard, although in vain, to divide the labour movement in Ahmedabad which has been acknowledged to be the soundest in the country at present is absurd and is an insult to the working community

FALSE ALARM.

While the Board is in a position to assert with confidence that the workers of Ahmedabad are prepared to offer stern resistence to any onslaught on their rights by the employers and to take all necessary steps to safeguard the position of Labour, if occasion arises, it strongly condemns the efforts to create groundless alarm in the working community with regard to an imagined impending wage-cut of which the workers or their organisation have no knowledge at all, and of which a needless discussion can do no good, but is liksly to produce a great deal of harm.

In these circumstances, the question of co-operation in a suicidal activity of this nature does not arise.

FAKIR RUNS AMOK

Kills One Woman And Assaults Another

LAHORE, April 28.

A Muslim fakir in Chunian village, Lahore District, ran amok with an axe, killed a Muslim woman living with a Sikh and murderously assaulted another woman who recently embraced Sikhism and married a Sikh "lambardar," according to a report received here. In the first case the woman was taken by surprise when alone in her house and killed outright, while in the second case, other inmates rushed to her rescue and saved her from death.

The assailant managed to escape but was later arrested.—A.P.

Mr. Justice Currie of the Lahore High Court retires on May 2 and Khan Bahadur Sheik Din Mohamed, who has been appointed Judge of the High Court, will take charge from him the same day. Three domestic servants of Mr. Justice Currie will receive life pensions, funds for which have been provided by him as a personal gift to his servants.

LUCKNOW CIVIC DEADLOCK

Govt. Refusal For Grant Of Supply To Congress And Its Sequel

The controversy between the Lucknow Municipal Board and the U. P. Government over the supply of water and conservancy arrangements to Moti Nagar, site of the 49th session of the Indian National Congress, has now reached a complete deadlock.

The Board asked the Government to reconsider its decision disallowing expenditure from the Board's funds over these arrangements.

The Government have again refused to reconsider the position taken up by the Commissioner, Lucknow Division.

The Government's reply was presented to the Board by Chaudhri Khaliquazzaman, the Chairman on Friday. He said that the Government's reply was curt and evaded the issues raised by the Board. At his suggestion, the Board authorised him to write another letter to Government asking them to reconsider their decision once again and pointing out that the issues raised by the Board had not been replied to by the Government.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

Meantime the authorities of the U. P. Industrial Exhibition have approached the Board for supply of water and conservancy arrangements. The matter will shortly come up for consideration by the Board.

Certain members of the Board are in favour of the supply of such services to the Government exhibition free of charge. They, however, contend that, if Government disallow expenditure on Congressnagar, the Board will refuse to supply water and conservancy arrangements to the Exhibition even on payment.

Their argument is that the Board can only undertake these services as part of its civic duties and if the Government feel that such duties are not laid down by the Act then the Board would be perfectly within its right if it refuses to render such services.

CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

In his letter to the Commissioner explaining the attitude of the Board over this question the Chairman said:—

"The decision of the Board, as appeared from the discussion of the question, was not in any way influenced by any political bias. The Board is only anxious to maintain its freedom of action within the limits allowed to it by the law and in the absence of any provision in the Act prohibiting such expenditure, the Board considers it its duty to maintain a policy which was laid down by resolution of November 30, 1935 and reiterated in its decision contained in the resolution of January, 1936.

"In fact the Board contends that though Sections 7 and 8 of the Municipalities Act are wide enough to cover such expenses, the sections are in no way exhaustive and the purposes enumerated therein are 'ejusdem generis'. Apart from the case under consideration the Board has been supplying water and light and making conservancy arrangements in some private areas including areas beyond Municipal limits, for example, the Mahabir Mela held at Aliganj. The Board is supported in this view by the example of Cawnpore Municipality which gave a donation of Rs. 10,000 to the Congress in 1924.

"As regards Bombay, it is not known whether the matter was ever brought before the Corporation for its consideration, but it is felt that if the Bombay Corporation had resolved to offer Municipal help, it could not have been declared illegal.

"At any rate the issue is a very vexed one and the views of the Government were not communicated to the Board before it passed the resolution to supply the Congress with water etc. in November, 1935.

"I would, therefore, request you to be good enough to ask the Government of U. P. to reconsider its orders in the matter."

The Municipal Department, U.P. Government in reply to the Chairman's letter says that Government see no reason for any reconsideration of the view expressed in the Commissioner's letter of February 10 to the Chairman and that the Chairman may be informed accordingly.—"Pioneer."

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Traitor's Gate*

WADE'S OFFICE IN GRIM SCOTLAND YARD-----
A DYING MAN IN THE HOSPITAL MUTTERED "COLONEL BLOOD", "COLONEL BLOOD"---DIANA MONTAGUE GOT A 'PHONE CALL FROM "COLONEL BLOOD" BEFORE SHE LEFT HER HOME----
4-4
WHAT HAS THAT GOT TO DO WITH THE CROWN JEWELS?
PLENTY!---TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO, A MAN TRIED TO STEAL THE CROWN JEWELS ---AND THAT MAN'S NAME WAS COLONEL BLOOD!
IF WE CAN FIND THE MAN WHO HAS BEEN USING THAT NAME----WE'LL RECOVER THE CROWN JEWELS!--AND THE ONLY OTHER CLUE WE HAVE IS----
LYMAN ANDERSON
---THE JOLLY SAILORS!--I'VE GOT IT, WADE!--I KNOW WHAT IT IS!
LONDON
© 1936, King Features Syndicate, Inc., Great Britain rights reserved.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH B RELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.